



RUNCIBLE AI INC.

# Investor Memo

## *Qualifying AI for Institutional Work*

Investor Draft v0.5 – May 3, 2026

Confidential - For discussion purposes only. Not an offer to sell securities.

Prepared for strategic investors, AI infrastructure investors, and potential strategic acquirers evaluating the path from foundation-model capability to institutional work.

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**Runcible in 90 Seconds**

**Runcible in One Sentence**

*“Runcible is the qualification control plane between foundation-model generation and institutional execution.”*

**The First Distinction**

Institutions do not allow people to perform important work merely because they are capable. People must apply, qualify, receive a role, accept limits, follow rules, be supervised, and leave records. AI needs the same institutional process.

Runcible provides that process for AI. It gives institutions a way to test, qualify, supervise, limit, and record AI before trusting it with real institutional work.

**The Second Distinction**

Runcible does not give AI personhood. It gives AI a qualified work identity: role, scope, permissions, evidence boundaries, authority limits, supervision, escalation rules, audit duties, review conditions, and liability records.

**The Mechanism**

Under the hood, Runcible is a semantic compiler for institutional language. It translates claims, documents, recommendations, and proposed actions into operational prose; runs them against universal admissibility tests and institutional protocols; emits diagnostics; supports revision; and certifies only what compiles.

*Code must compile before execution. Institutional language must compile before action.*

**The Output**

The output is not merely an answer. Runcible produces an ordinary-language report plus a Decidability Record showing what qualified, what failed, what was revised, what must escalate, and what remains undecidable.

## What It's Not

Runcible is not a wrapper, guardrail, compliance checklist, eval system, governance dashboard, or foundation model. It is the qualification process and semantic compiler by which institutions determine whether AI-mediated work can be admitted, revised, escalated, certified, rejected, or declared undecidable.

## Company and Product Map

Runcible AI Inc. commercializes two related assets. 1) **Runcible** is the qualification layer: the semantic compiler, protocol runtime, adjudication system, and Decidability Record engine that determines whether AI-mediated work can become admissible institutional action. 2) **Oversing** is the institutional application platform: the work surface where roles, workflows, evidence, permissions, records, approvals, and institutional memory are managed. Runcible can operate inside Oversing or inside external enterprise, model, cloud, or workflow platforms. Oversing demonstrates the full-stack ambition; Runcible remains the core qualification layer.

### 1. Foundation Models

Generate candidate language

### 2. Runcible

Qualifies AI-mediated work by translating language into operational claims, testing those claims under **universal** and institutional protocols, and producing Decidability Records

### 3. Oversing

Supplies the institutional work surface where qualified work is assigned, constrained, executed, reviewed, remembered, and audited

### 4. External Platforms

May also embed Runcible through API, OEM, private deployment, or workflow integration

## Runcible's Stack Position

**1. Foundation models are the generation layer.** They produce candidate language, summaries, classifications, arguments, recommendations, and proposed actions.

**2. Institutions require an execution layer.** They act through roles, permissions, evidence, authority, workflows, records, approvals, and liability.

**3. Runcible sits between them as the qualification layer.** It determines whether candidate AI work can become admissible institutional action.

4. That position is strategic because model capability increases the volume of candidate work, while institutional liability increases the demand for qualification. **Runcible benefits from both forces.**

## Executive Summary

The first AI wave created semantic capability. Foundation models can draft, summarize, classify, retrieve, compare, recommend, and propose. That is valuable, but it is not enough for institutions. Institutions do not merely consume information. They authorize work, bind responsibility, enforce rules, assign liability, and preserve records.

The next AI bottleneck is qualification. Before an AI system can perform real institutional work, the institution must know what role the AI is playing, what it is allowed to examine, what it may claim, what rules apply, when it must stop, what must be escalated, and what record remains after the work is done.

Runcible helps institutions qualify AI for institutional work. It does not sell another foundation model, chatbot, wrapper, guardrail, governance dashboard, or compliance checklist. It supplies the application, tests, supervision, limits, diagnostics, certification process, and records required for AI to become institutionally governable.

Runcible first applies universal admissibility tests: testifiability, reciprocity, possibility, authority, and bounded liability. These are not local compliance preferences. They are preconditions of accountable action. Only after those tests does Runcible apply the institution's specific law, policy, contract, jurisdiction, workflow, evidence standard, and escalation rule.

The investment thesis is simple: foundation models created AI capability, but institutions need AI qualification. The scarce layer is the process by which AI becomes institutionally employable - capable of being considered, bounded, supervised, audited, accepted, rejected, corrected, escalated, or certified inside liability-bearing work.

The scale implication is that **qualification is not a narrow compliance function**. Every institutional workflow that uses AI creates candidate work that must be bounded, tested, reviewed, escalated, recorded, or rejected. As AI enters more workflows, the demand for qualification increases with model capability. **The company that owns the qualification layer can accumulate protocols, evidence schemas, authority maps, diagnostic patterns, Decidability Records, and workflow integrations across institutions and verticals.**

Runcible's category claim is that **institutional AI requires a control plane between model generation and institutional execution**. Foundation models generate candidate language. Institutions act only through roles, evidence, authority, procedure, records, and liability. **Runcible supplies the qualification control plane that determines whether AI-mediated work can pass from generated language into admissible institutional action.**

The execution case is strengthened by a founder history of repeated company formation, enterprise sales, senior-executive negotiation, and strategic exits in technology and law-adjacent markets.

## Core Investment Claims

- Capability is not qualification. AI may be powerful, but institutions cannot act on raw intelligence, fluent answers, or unbounded assistants.
- Institutional work requires role, evidence, authority, supervision, rules, escalation, records, and liability boundaries.
- Runcible gives AI a qualified work identity. It makes AI legible to institutions as a candidate for defined work, without confusing that identity with human personhood or free-standing authority.
- Runcible is a semantic compiler. It translates institutional language into operational prose, runs tests, emits diagnostics, supports revision, and certifies only what compiles.
- The Decidability Record is the concrete artifact. It proves what qualified, failed, escalated, or remained undecidable.
- Model companies need this because they own generation, not institutional qualification. Institutions need this because they need governed AI, not merely productive AI.

## Category Boundary

- **Runcible is not a wrapper** because it does not decorate arbitrary model output after generation. It constrains participation before institutional action.
- **Runcible is not guardrails** because it is not merely suppressing unwanted outputs. It is testing whether language can become institutionally admissible work.
- **Runcible is not compliance software** because it does not begin with local checklists. It begins with universal conditions of testifiability, reciprocity, possibility, authority, and bounded liability, then applies local rules.
- **Runcible is not an eval system** because it does not merely score model performance. It creates a process by which work can be revised, certified, escalated, rejected, or declared undecidable.
- **Runcible is not a governance dashboard** because it is not merely observing AI use. It is the application and compiler process through which AI becomes qualified for institutional work.

- **Runcible is not another foundation model** because it does not compete in the model or hardware race. It benefits from model improvement by making model capability institutionally employable.

## Investor Objection Responses

### Why isn't this just a wrapper?

Wrappers package or decorate model output. Runcible qualifies whether AI-mediated work can become admissible institutional action under evidence, authority, protocol, escalation, and liability constraints.

### Why isn't this just compliance software?

Compliance software usually begins with local rules. Runcible begins with universal admissibility: testifiability, reciprocity, possibility, authority, and bounded liability. Local law, policy, contract, and workflow rules are applied after those preconditions.

### Why isn't this just evals?

Evals score model performance. Runcible produces institutional work states: certified, failed, repairable, escalated, rejected, or undecidable.

### Why is cross-disciplinary theory necessary?

Institutional AI sits at the intersection of language, law, science, logic, computation, and liability. Foundation models generate candidate language, but institutions require claims that can be tested, bounded, authorized, recorded, and acted upon. Runcible uses cross-disciplinary decidability to reduce those requirements into computable protocols. The result is not philosophical commentary; it is a compiler and runtime for institutional language.

### Why won't a model company casually build this?

Foundation-model companies own generation. Institutional qualification is a different category. It requires a protocol grammar, admissibility tests, evidence and authority mapping, liability boundaries, Decidability Records, workflow embedding, and accumulated institutional grammar.

### Who is the first buyer?

The owner of a high-volume, rule-bound, document-heavy workflow where human review is expensive, inconsistency is costly, escalation matters, and liability requires records. Runcible will use the first wedge to prove the qualification loop, not to define the whole company. The ideal first wedge is a bounded workflow where the input corpus is available, the rules are explicit, the human baseline is measurable, the Decidability Record is visibly superior to ordinary review notes, and the buyer already suffers from review cost, inconsistency, escalation failures, or audit exposure. Near-term pilot work is focused on bounded healthcare-administration documentation where Runcible can demonstrate claim decomposition, evidence-gap detection, diagnostic output, escalation discipline, and Decidability Record generation against an existing human-review baseline.

### What does the first pilot prove?

The first pilot does not prove that AI is generally intelligent. It proves that a bounded workflow can produce better diagnostics, documentation, escalation discipline, authority boundaries, and Decidability Records against a human baseline.

### What does Runcible replace first?

Runcible first replaces ungoverned AI use, inconsistent pre-review, undocumented reasoning, brittle checklists, missing audit trails, and unmanaged escalation—not final institutional authority on day one.

# 1. The Basic Problem: Institutions Cannot Use Raw AI for Serious Work

Every organization has work. Institutions have work under rules, records, authority, responsibility, and consequences. They approve, deny, review, authorize, certify, audit, adjudicate, escalate, and record.

That work is not merely informational. It is action-permission work. An institution does not only ask whether a statement is plausible. It asks whether the claim can be admitted, whether the evidence is sufficient, whether the authority exists, whether the rule applies, whether the action is possible, and whether the liability can be assigned and defended.

Foundation models produce useful language. But real institutional work cannot run on free-form language. A claim, recommendation, document, argument, or proposed action must become institutionally qualified before the institution can act on it.

That is the gap Runcible fills. It gives institutions a way to decide which AI-mediated work may proceed, which must be revised, which must be escalated, which must be rejected, and which remains undecidable under current evidence and authority.

## 2. Capability Is Not Qualification

The simplest analogy is employment. A person cannot walk into a hospital, bank, insurer, court, school, defense contractor, or government agency and begin doing important work merely because that person is intelligent. The institution must identify the person, review qualifications, assign a role, define scope, impose policy, create supervision, preserve records, and retain the ability to review or remove the person.

AI has the same institutional problem. It may be capable, but capability is not qualification.

An LLM can generate a legal argument, summarize a claim file, draft a medical authorization, recommend a compliance action, classify a risk, or propose a procurement decision. But before the institution can rely on that work, the institution must know what the AI was authorized to do, what evidence it used, what rules governed it, what was missing, what must escalate, and what liability remains.

Runcible is the application process for AI institutional work. It lets AI appear to an institution not as raw intelligence, not as a chatbot, and not as an ungoverned tool, but as a candidate service provider seeking authorization to perform defined work under institutional governance.

## 3. Qualified Work Identity for AI

Runcible does not make AI human. It makes AI institutionally employable. That means capable of being considered, bounded, supervised, audited, accepted, rejected, corrected, escalated, or certified inside a defined institutional role.

The term "qualified work identity" is intentionally narrow. It does not imply personhood, legal agency, moral subjectivity, employment status, or free-standing authority. It means the AI is represented to the institution in a form the institution can govern.

A qualified work identity includes:

- role: what work the AI is being asked to perform;
- scope: what the AI may and may not address;
- permissions: what inputs, tools, documents, and systems it may access;
- evidence boundaries: what sources count and what evidence is missing;
- authority limits: what the AI may recommend, prepare, certify, or escalate;
- supervision: what human, institutional, or automated review is required;
- protocol obligations: what tests must pass before action;
- escalation paths: when the AI must stop and route the matter elsewhere;

- audit duties: what record must be created and preserved;
- liability boundaries: where responsibility remains and what action state exists.

This identity is the difference between an unbounded assistant and a governed institutional service. Runcible keeps AI in its lane by removing unauthorized discretion and forcing work to occur only within assigned role, authority, evidence, procedure, escalation, and record.

## 4. Universal Tests Before Local Rules

Runcible is not merely a rule-following system. That understates the system. Ordinary rule-following suggests local policy automation, regulatory lookup, or compliance checklist software. Runcible does something prior.

Before applying an institution's local rules, Runcible applies universal admissibility tests. These tests ask whether a claim or proposed action is eligible for accountable action at all.

Law and policy vary by jurisdiction. The preconditions of accountable action do not. A claim must be testifiable. A proposed action must avoid deception, coercion, hidden asymmetry, unauthorized cost, or unbounded externality. The action must be operationally possible. Authority must exist. Liability must be bounded, assigned, reviewed, and recorded.

### The Universal Admissibility Tests

- **Testifiability.** Can the claim be stated, evidenced, challenged, contradicted, tested, reproduced where applicable, and defended under adversarial review?
- **Reciprocity.** Does the claim or action avoid deception, coercion, hidden asymmetry, unauthorized imposition, externalized cost, and exploitation?
- **Possibility.** Can the proposed action actually be performed under real physical, operational, temporal, resource, and procedural constraints?
- **Authority.** Is the claim or action inside a defined role, permission, delegation, policy, contract, or legal power?
- **Bounded liability.** Can responsibility be assigned, limited, reviewed, audited, and defended?

Only after those tests does Runcible apply local institutional protocols: law, policy, contract, jurisdiction, professional standard, evidence rule, workflow, approval limit, and escalation requirement.

This distinction matters. Compliance asks whether an action is allowed here. Runcible first asks whether the claim or action is warrantable at all.

### Core Epistemology: Testimony-Grade Reasoning

Runcible does not treat truth as plausibility. It treats truth as testifiability: the ability to expose a claim to evidence, falsification, contradiction, adversarial review, and institutional record. **Runcible's core epistemology is closer to the scientific method and juridical testifiability than to preference tuning or conversational alignment.**

This is why Runcible can serve multiple institutions, jurisdictions, and cultures without reducing itself to local compliance. The tests are jurisdiction-independent; their application is context-specific.

## 5. Under the Hood: Runcible as Semantic Compiler

The compiler metaphor explains how Runcible works. Code cannot be executed merely because it is well written, elegant, or likely to work. It must compile. A compiler translates source code into executable form and rejects code that fails syntax, type, dependency, or runtime constraints.

Runcible performs the analogous function for institutional language. A statement, claim, argument, paper, recommendation, or proposed action cannot be institutionally acted upon merely because it is fluent, plausible, useful, or produced by a powerful model. It must compile under universal admissibility tests and institutional protocols.

Runcible translates natural language into operational prose: typed terms, entities, claims, measures, evidence dependencies, authority references, rule obligations, possible actions, unresolved conditions, and liability consequences.

Where a software compiler emits code errors, Runcible emits institutional diagnostics. A claim may fail because it cannot be testified to, lacks evidence, violates reciprocity, exceeds authority, conflicts with policy or law, requires an impossible action, omits a necessary dependency, or creates unbounded liability.

The user or system may then revise the claim, supply missing evidence, narrow the scope, change the proposed action, escalate the case, or accept an undecidable result. When the work satisfies the relevant protocol, Runcible synthesizes the adjudicated state into ordinary language and preserves the Decidability Record.

## The Process

1. **Input.** A user, AI system, document, workflow, or institution submits a statement, claim, argument, recommendation, paper, decision, or proposed action.
2. **Operational translation.** Runcible translates the input into operational prose: typed terms, entities, claims, measures, evidence requirements, rules, authority boundaries, actions, dependencies, and liabilities.
3. **Universal admissibility tests.** Runcible tests testifiability, reciprocity, possibility, authority, and bounded liability.
4. **Institutional protocol tests.** Runcible applies the specific law, policy, contract, workflow, jurisdiction, professional standard, and escalation requirements.
5. **Diagnostics.** Runcible emits errors, warnings, missing dependencies, contradictions, non-warrantable claims, impossible actions, authority failures, legal conflicts, liability risks, and escalation requirements.
6. **Revision cycle.** The user or system revises the claim, supplies evidence, narrows scope, changes action, or escalates unresolved issues.
7. **Certification or non-certification.** The work either compiles under the relevant protocol, fails, escalates, or remains undecidable under current evidence and authority.
8. **Report and record.** Runcible synthesizes the adjudicated state into ordinary language for the user and preserves the institutional Decidability Record.

## 6. The Decidability Record

The Decidability Record is the concrete artifact of governed AI participation. Institutions need records, not merely responses. A response tells a user what the AI said. A Decidability Record tells the institution what happened, what was tested, what qualified, what failed, what remains unresolved, and what action state exists.

A standard Decidability Record contains:

- assigned AI role and role scope;
- input statement, claim, argument, document, recommendation, or proposed action;
- operational translation: typed terms, entities, claims, measures, and dependencies;
- evidence reviewed and evidence missing;
- universal admissibility tests executed and failed;
- governing protocols, policies, contracts, regulations, rules, or laws;
- diagnostics: contradictions, ambiguous terms, unsupported claims, authority gaps, legal conflicts, impossibility, and liability risks;
- revision history and repair attempts;
- unresolved dependencies and required escalation;
- authority invoked and authority gaps;
- liability boundary and warrantability status;
- certification state and next required action.

Certification is therefore not a vague trust label. It means a claim, argument, recommendation, or proposed action has compiled under the relevant universal tests and institutional protocols. Non-certification is also valuable because it tells the institution what failed, what must be revised, what must escalate, or why the matter remains undecidable.

## 7. Product Architecture

Runcible is a system, not a prompt trick. The product stack has four mutually reinforcing parts.

### 1. RDL - Reality Description Language

RDL defines terms, entities, admissible claims, role boundaries, measurement dimensions, evidence standards, authority limits, and institutional protocols. It translates ordinary institutional language into operational prose that can be tested.

### 2. Runcible OS - Protocol Runtime

Runcible OS compiles constraint grammars into proof obligations and executable tests. It runs the universal admissibility tests and institutional protocol tests, enforces abstention when closure is absent, emits diagnostics, and creates action states.

### 3. Decidability Records - Institutional Work Records

Decidability Records preserve what was claimed, tested, revised, certified, rejected, escalated, or declared undecidable. They are the record layer by which AI-mediated work becomes reviewable, defensible, and improvable.

### 4. Runcible Oversing — Institutional AI Operating Platform

Runcible Oversing is the related enterprise-scale application platform for running governed institutional work. Its scope is closer to an institutional operating system than a workflow front end: management, program, project, and product execution; collaboration; detailed state memory for AI and human work; governed application delivery; and real-time accounting for institutional activity.

Runcible determines whether AI-mediated work qualifies. Runcible Oversing provides the environment in which qualified work can be assigned, executed, collaborated on, remembered, accounted for, audited, and governed across the institution. It integrates with enterprise systems of record, preserves institutional state and audit trails, and makes AI work visible as institutional work rather than disappearing into prompts or chat transcripts.

**Strategic Relationship.** Runcible can be integrated into external model, cloud, enterprise, or workflow platforms. Runcible Oversing demonstrates the broader platform ambition: a next-generation operating environment for institutionally applied AI. The strategic acquirer may value Runcible as the qualification/compiler system, Runcible Oversing as the deployment platform, or the combined stack as an end-to-end institutional AI operating system.

*Technical details, architectural diagrams, and explanation using a relational-database analogy are provided in the Technical Appendix.*

## 8. Value Proposition by Counterparty

### In General

Runcible's method is broadly applicable, but the company's commercial focus is institutional work where AI output must become qualified, reviewable, auditable, and liability-bounded. The immediate value is not general-purpose curation. It is converting foundation-model capability into institutionally admissible work in domains where review cost, inconsistency, escalation, records, and liability matter.

### For Institutions

Runcible gives institutions a way to test, qualify, supervise, limit, and record AI doing real institutional work. It helps them determine where AI can support, substitute for, or outperform human role-bearers in bounded workflows while retaining authority, evidence standards, escalation, auditability, and responsibility.

The institutional buyer does not need a philosophical theory. The buyer needs to know: What work can AI do? Under what rules? With what evidence? Under whose authority? With what record? With what liability? Runcible answers those questions.

Runcible's execution credibility is addressed in Section 16.

### For Foundation-Model Organizations

Foundation-model companies own generation. They do not yet own institutional qualification. Runcible lets a model company say something materially stronger than "our model answered." It lets the company say that the model participated inside a qualified work identity, under protocol, with diagnostics, revision, certification state, and a record.

This creates market access into high-liability workflows without forcing the model company to become a law firm, auditor, insurer, regulator, credentialing body, compliance shop, or vertical workflow-governance company.

### For Investors

Runcible gives investors exposure to the path from AI capability to institutional work. The company does not need to win the model race. It benefits from every improvement in foundation-model capability, because stronger models create more candidate work that institutions must qualify.

The investment case is not merely AI-assisted productivity. It is the controlled conversion of human institutional workflows into governed AI service roles, with records and liability boundaries.

### For Strategic Acquirers

A strategic acquirer that owns model capability still needs institutional qualification. Acquiring, investing in, or partnering with Runcible creates a path from chat, assistance, and productivity into governed institutional work.

*You own generation. Runcible supplies the qualification system for institutional work.*

## 9. Institutional Adoption Thesis: Governed AI vs. Human Operational Risk

The liability question is not whether AI introduces risk. It is whether governed AI, operating under defined role, authority, audit, escalation, and closure rules, can reduce or better control the risks already present when humans perform the same institutional tasks.

Institutions already accept human operational risk: fatigue, inconsistency, incomplete documentation, memory limits, bias, negligence, training variability, distraction, turnover, and undocumented discretion. The correct comparison is not AI risk versus no risk. It is governed AI risk versus ordinary human operational risk.

Runcible creates the proof environment in which AI can be compared against human performance in defined institutional workflows. Where governed AI is superior, the work can be converted into a governed service role. Where

AI is not superior, Runcible exposes why not. Where the result is undecidable, Runcible records the missing conditions.

This comparison is not merely technical; it is institutional. Buyers will adopt governed AI only where performance, risk, authority, procurement, workflow ownership, and liability can be aligned.

Runcible's superiority claim is precise: for certain bounded institutional roles, governed AI can outperform human role-bearers in consistency, auditability, reproducibility, speed, documentation, escalation discipline, and liability control. Runcible does not claim universal AI superiority over humans. It demonstrates where AI is institutionally superior under specified governance conditions.

## 10. Why Now

AI capability has outrun institutional qualification. The world now has abundant semantic generation, but institutions still lack a general way to determine which AI work may be trusted, acted upon, escalated, or recorded.

Model companies need regulated enterprise revenue to justify continued capital expenditure. Institutions need productivity gains but cannot surrender authority, evidence, records, and liability to unbounded AI systems. Regulators and customers will increasingly ask not only what a model can say, but what an institution can prove about its use.

The timing is therefore favorable. The first credible qualification system for AI institutional work can become a strategic control point: model companies need it, institutions need it, and investors can understand the value because it maps directly onto human work currently performed under rules.

## 11. Initial Markets and Wedges

Runcible will initially target institutional workflows with the following properties: high document volume, formal rules, defined evidence standards, repeated decisions, costly human review, clear escalation paths, measurable outcomes, and meaningful liability exposure.

Initial target verticals include:

- **Governed Content Production and Curation.** Advertising, Marketing, Media, Social Media content curation. Runcible can qualify content before publication by testing claims, identifying unsupported assertions, separating fact from persuasion, detecting omitted liabilities, enforcing brand and legal constraints, and producing a reviewable record of approval or rejection.
- **Enterprise audit and risk.** Internal controls, vendor diligence, incident review, and governance documentation.
- **Healthcare administration.** Prior authorization, benefit review, clinical-policy correspondence, administrative appeals, and medical-record summarization under evidence and authority constraints.
- **Finance and compliance.** Credit review, KYC/AML support, policy audits, risk reviews, exception management, and control testing.
- **Law and legal operations.** Contract review, argument testing, evidentiary sufficiency, privilege-sensitive workflows, litigation support, and internal legal triage.
- **Government.** Benefits determinations, permitting, procurement review, regulatory triage, public-record responses, and administrative adjudication support.
- **Defense and regulated procurement.** Staff work, requirements review, policy compliance, procurement evidence, and controlled decision records.
- **Insurance.** Claims review, coverage analysis, underwriting support, exception handling, fraud triage, and decision-record generation. In practical terms, as Runcible evolves into the standard for insurability in AI use, insurance companies will be pressured into using it – in part because their customers are empowered to constrain them.

Runcible will select the first wedge where the compilation loop is most visible: a bounded role, a defined evidence set, formal rules, high review cost, a clear human baseline, and a measurable Decidability Record.

However, Runcible has identified and planned for over **30 verticals** sequenced by protocol-production capacity.

## 12. Business Model

Runcible's business model is multi-layered because the company is not selling a chatbot. It is selling the infrastructure required to make AI usable inside liability-bearing institutional workflows. Revenue can be generated at the workflow layer, protocol layer, runtime layer, certification layer, platform layer, and implementation layer.

Runcible can monetize across multiple layers.

### 1. Application and Workflow Subscriptions

Institutions subscribe to governed workflows for specific roles: claim reviewer, authorization reviewer, compliance analyst, contract reviewer, procurement reviewer, audit preparer, policy adjudication assistant, or institutional decision-support operator.

Each workflow can be priced by seat, department, business unit, workflow volume, or decision volume. The strongest pricing basis is not generic seat usage, but the value of replacing or reducing high-cost review labor in liability-bearing institutional processes.

### 2. Protocol Libraries and Vertical Packages

Runcible develops reusable protocol libraries for domains where the same claim, evidence, authority, and liability structures recur across institutions. Each protocol becomes reusable institutional infrastructure.

Each vertical package may include domain-specific protocols, evidence standards, rule mappings, workflow templates, review procedures, audit requirements, and Decidability Record structures. Over time, these packages become reusable institutional infrastructure.

Examples include insurance claims, medical prior authorization, legal review, compliance review, underwriting, government determinations, procurement review, and defense administrative workflows.

### 3. Runtime, API, and OEM Licensing

Model companies, cloud providers, enterprise AI platforms, and systems integrators can license Runcible as a qualification process embedded in their own products or customer environments. This creates several pricing paths: runtime licensing, usage-based API fees, OEM licensing, private deployment licensing, and partner resale agreements. The strategic value is highest where a foundation model company or enterprise platform needs to move from useful generated text to reviewable, certifiable, institutionally actionable output.

### 4. Certification, Audit, and Warrantability Services

Runcible provides certification states, audit services, Decidability Record generation, workflow verification, and third-party review support. Certification is strongest where the output is tied to a defined protocol, evidence set, and liability boundary. This creates a premium service layer around institutional trust: not merely "AI output," but AI output that has passed defined tests and can be reviewed, audited, defended, or rejected with reasons.

### 5. Enterprise Application Platform Licensing and Training

Oversing provides the enterprise application platform through which Runcible becomes operational inside an institution.

Runcible qualifies the decision. Oversing organizes the work: roles, permissions, workflows, assignments, evidence, messages, documents, schedules, contracts, records, approvals, and institutional memory.

This creates a second recurring revenue layer through enterprise platform licensing. Customers may license Oversing as a departmental workbench, enterprise workflow platform, private cloud deployment, or white-label institutional operating environment.

Training revenue follows naturally from deployment. Institutions will need administrators, analysts, reviewers, protocol operators, auditors, and managers trained to use governed AI workflows. Training can be sold as onboarding, certification, train-the-trainer programs, implementation workshops, and continuing operational support.

***Oversing is not a separate distraction from Runcible. It is the institutional work surface that allows Runcible's adjudication process to be deployed, governed, repeated, audited, and scaled.***

## 6. System Integration Services

High-liability institutions rarely adopt new decision infrastructure without integration into existing systems.

Runcible and Oversing generate implementation revenue by connecting to document systems, claims systems, EHR systems, ERP systems, GRC platforms, contract repositories, identity systems, evidence stores, audit logs, and reporting systems.

These services include workflow mapping, rule mapping, protocol configuration, evidence-pipeline construction, system and data integration, role and permission setup, customer-specific deployment, and audit-readiness preparation.

Runcible will initially perform the analysis and design work required for early deployments. Over time, system-integrator partnerships can provide international reach while reducing Runcible's cost, execution risk, and exposure to the revenue variability of a services business.

## 7. Invaluable Upside: Decidability Record Corpus

Over time, each deployment generates a growing corpus of Decidability Records. This corpus captures not merely prompts and outputs, but structured institutional reasoning: claims, evidence, rules, tests, failure modes, revisions, authority boundaries, and certification states. This creates a compounding asset that can improve protocols, train domain-specific systems, support audit requirements, and increase the defensibility of the Runcible platform.

## 8. Longer-Term Expansion

Longer-term expansion opportunities include partner marketplaces, certified protocol exchanges, insurance or warranty partnerships, regulator-facing reporting tools, and licensing of domain-specific Decidability Record corpora.

These models are not mutually exclusive. The strategic path may combine direct enterprise workflows, OEM integration, vertical protocol licensing, and strategic acquirer investment.

## 13. Defensibility – The Moat

Runcible's defensibility is not merely code. It is the combination of epistemic method, operational prose, protocol libraries, diagnostic loops, institutional records, and workflow embedding.

- Epistemic method. The system begins with testimony-grade reasoning and universal admissibility tests rather than local compliance checklists or preference tuning.
- Operational prose and RDL. Runcible translates ordinary institutional language into typed, testable representations.
- Protocol libraries. Each domain protocol captures reusable knowledge about claims, evidence, authority, action, escalation, and liability.

- Diagnostics and revision loops. Runcible does not merely classify outputs; it teaches the institution what must be repaired before work can qualify.
- Decidability Records. Every record preserves failures, repairs, unresolved dependencies, and action states. Those records improve the protocol corpus over time.
- Institutional embedding. Once Runcible is integrated into workflows, it becomes part of the institution's operating record, audit routine, and role qualification process.
- Model independence. Runcible can operate across current and future models, benefiting from model progress without bearing model-development capital costs.

## The Research Cost Has Already Been Paid – And Others Can't Pay It

Runcible's advantage is not merely technical. It is epistemic. Over decades, we absorbed the financial, social, reputational, and intellectual cost of developing a science of decidability outside the constraints of government, academia, enterprise software, and foundation-model laboratories.

That history matters because foundation-model companies need the result, but they are poorly positioned to reproduce the process. Their models generate candidate language at unprecedented scale, but their organizations cannot easily build a first-principles science of testifiability, reciprocity, possibility, authority, liability, and decidability without assuming political, legal, reputational, and institutional risks outside their business model.

Runcible converts that prior research cost into deployable infrastructure. The contrarian inquiry, operational reduction, adversarial testing, methodological synthesis, and protocol construction have already been performed. The remaining task is not to rediscover the science. The remaining task is to deploy it.

This is why Runcible is difficult to reproduce by ordinary means. Reproduction would require more than hiring engineers or adding a governance team. It would require rebuilding the epistemic method, reducing it into operational language, converting that language into protocols, embedding those protocols into runtime systems, and accumulating institutional records through use.

- Foundation models created the need.
- Institutions created the constraints.
- Runcible absorbed the research cost.
- Runcible turns that cost into an infrastructure layer.

Therefore, the rational path for model companies, cloud platforms, enterprise infrastructure firms, and strategic investors is partnership, licensing, investment, or acquisition rather than internal reproduction.

**What appeared to be weakness becomes strength: Runcible absorbed the research cost required to make governance load-bearing infrastructure.**

## 14. Go-to-Market

Runcible's go-to-market strategy reflects the strategic nature of the product. Runcible is not a horizontal productivity tool to be sold by feature comparison. It is a qualification system for institutional work.

Go-to-market plan:

1. Strategic investor/acquirer conversations. Engage model companies, cloud platforms, and AI infrastructure firms that need institutional market access.
2. One or two vertical proof deployments. Select workflows where qualification, diagnostics, and Decidability Records are visible and valuable.
3. Worked example library. Produce clear examples showing input, compilation errors, revision, certification, escalation, and Decidability Record output.
4. Protocol package development. Convert repeated institutional workflows into reusable protocol packages.
5. Certification and audit partnerships. Develop relationships with insurers, auditors, law firms, compliance bodies, and regulated-industry integrators where appropriate.

The immediate objective is not broad enterprise sales motion. The objective is category proof: demonstrate that AI can be qualified for institutional work under rules, and that Runcible is the system that makes qualification possible.

## 15. Strategic Acquirer Logic

Runcible is attractive to x.ai, OpenAI, Microsoft, Anthropic, Google, Meta, AWS, and adjacent infrastructure companies because it solves a strategic gap they all face: how to move from AI that assists individuals to AI that performs governed institutional work.

The model race creates capability. The institutional market requires qualification. A model company can continue improving generation, reasoning, tool use, memory, retrieval, and agent behavior. But none of those automatically create the institutional application process by which AI work becomes qualified, supervised, certified, and recorded.

Runcible is valuable to strategic acquirers because it offers:

- market access into regulated and liability-sensitive workflows;
- product differentiation beyond general productivity copilots;
- enterprise credibility through role, evidence, authority, and liability records;
- a defensible path to institutional work without becoming a regulator, auditor, insurer, or domain-specific governance company;
- control of the qualification system before it becomes a platform owned by a competitor.

The acquisition logic is straightforward: the company that owns institutional qualification controls the passage from foundation-model capability to institutional work.

# Company, Assets, and Transaction

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## 16. Team and Execution Credibility

Runcible is not a first-time founder experiment or a deck-level AI concept. The company is led by a repeat founder and enterprise operator with prior experience forming, scaling, and selling companies in technology, communications, and law-adjacent institutional markets. That background matters because Runcible is not selling a consumer application. It is introducing a category-defining institutional AI system into markets where buyers require credibility, authority alignment, procurement discipline, risk control, executive sponsorship, and strategic trust.

### Founder and Executive Credibility

**B. E. Curt Doolittle**, Founder and CEO, has founded multiple companies from legal research and processing to technology consulting and transformation to a top ten digital marketing agency. He has prior experience selling complex products and services into Fortune-scale technology and communications customers. His operating history includes enterprise sales, senior-executive negotiation, strategic transaction experience, and exposure to institutional adoption cycles. He has grown his companies through a mixture of rapid organic growth and cautious regional, national, and international acquisition. This reduces founder-market risk because Runcible's likely path depends on category creation, strategic investor conversations, institutional pilots, enterprise diligence, and possible acquisition or integration by a foundation-model, cloud, or enterprise software company.

**Eric Adams** is a seasoned technology executive with over 25 years of experience guiding organizations through growth, transformation, and operational excellence. He is a Serial COO of multiple domestic and international growth companies brought to successful sale in the 100M range, while managing investor relations, operations, finance and legal including the companies Lante, Ascentium, Razorfish, Filter, Merkle. Eric's career spans technology, consulting, and corporate strategy, with deep expertise in business intelligence, executive coaching, M&A strategy, and full-lifecycle project program management. He has worked with startups, midmarket innovators, and Fortune 100

companies across industries, including financial services, telecom, technology, and education. His leadership has driven large-scale digital initiatives for companies such as Microsoft, AT&T, Starbucks, and MasterCard - balancing strategic vision with hands-on execution when needed. At Runcible, he is focused on both company operations and building AI-powered decision and execution infrastructure to help individuals and organizations navigate complexity.

## Founder Financed to Date

The company and related platform assets have been primarily founder-financed to date, with additional commitment from Dr. Bradley Werrell and limited friends-and-family participation. This matters because the founders have already carried the early research, platform, and product risk. The **Strategic Acceleration Round** or strategic transaction is intended to scale deployment, partnerships, institutional pilots, and integration—not to fund speculative discovery.

## Core Team

- **B. E. Curt Doolittle – Founder and CEO:** Repeat founder and enterprise operator with a record of founding, scaling, and selling companies in technology, communications, and law-adjacent institutional markets, including two businesses exceeding \$100M in annual revenue. Prior work included Fortune 400 technology and communications customers and senior-executive engagement with major technology companies, including Microsoft.
- **Dr. Bradley H. Werrell, D.O. – President and Co-author:** Co-author of the methodology and corpus volumes. Medical protocol specialization.
- **Eric Adams – COO:** Investor Relations, Operations, finance, legal, and growth-company execution; prior long-term collaboration with Curt Doolittle.
- **Luke Weinhagen – CCO (Chief Compliance Officer):** License-adherence management; philosophy, authorship, software development, delivery management, and methodology training.
- **Francis Zhou – CIO:** Senior product/program experience at Microsoft and Google.
- **Moritz Bierling – EVP, Outreach, Operations, and Platform Execution**
- **Brandon Hayes – EVP, Strategy and Legal Systems:** Strategy, legal specialization, outreach, and co-founder, with Curt Doolittle, of NLI and Runcible.

## Founder Domain Specialists

- Bryan Brey, Noah Revoy, Martin Stepan, Michael Surrago, Jacob Zohny, Josh Reider, Robert Roe, Rob McMullan (govt. agencies)

## Extended Methodology, Protocol, and Training Team

- **Extended production team:** globally distributed specialists trained in the methodology and its application, with relocation or retention as a capital priority.
- **Field Discovery Teams:** domain experts, curators, and technologists who turn institutional operations into protocols. Long-term plan: up to 30 teams operating concurrently, at least one per domain.

## Oversing Developer Team

- **Traditional Development Team:** Up to 25 people in traditional roles.
- **Support Team:** Email, Chat, and Phone support as needed.

## Near Term Hires

- **Engineering:** Runcible's immediate hiring priorities include protocol engineering, runtime engineering, enterprise product design, security/compliance, and vertical-domain protocol development.
- **Administration:** Facilities, Accounting, Recruiting, Marketing as needed.

## Advisor Needs

- **Advisors** provide domain expertise, legitimacy, and relationship access in insurance, education, healthcare administration, law, finance/compliance, government, defense, and enterprise AI.

## Execution Thesis

Runcible's execution risk is real because the company is creating a new category: qualification infrastructure for institutional AI work. The mitigation is that the company is not beginning from zero. It combines a mature methodological corpus, an existing enterprise-scale application platform, Runcible-specific protocol and runtime development, prior founder-financed investment, and a team already trained in the underlying system.

The execution plan is therefore focused: select one or two visible institutional workflows, harden the protocols and runtime, produce worked examples and Decidability Records, demonstrate governed AI performance against human operational baselines, and use those proof deployments to support strategic investment, acquisition, or enterprise-scale partnership.

## 17. Related Assets, Prior Investment, and Chain of Title

### Prior Investment, Founder Contribution, and Asset-Base Treatment

Runcible is not a newly assembled AI application, a consulting thesis, or a thin wrapper around foundation models. It is the commercial convergence of a long founder-financed development process across three related asset bases: the Natural Law Institute's foundational research and methodology, the Oversing enterprise application platform, and Runcible's semantic qualification and adjudication system.

This history matters because the company has already absorbed substantial research, product, platform, and methodological development cost before institutional financing.

However, prior investment should be understood in distinct categories. Documented cash investment, deferred or foregone compensation, opportunity cost, and replacement-cost-equivalent development value are economically related, but investors generally recognize them differently. For that reason, management does not present these figures as a single audited capitalization number. Instead, they are presented as evidence of depth of development, founder commitment, replacement cost, and strategic asset formation.

### Investment Categories

| Category                                 | Meaning   | Investor Treatment  |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Documented Cash Investment</b>        | Cash actually paid into development, contractors, employees, infrastructure, hosting, tools, software, legal, accounting, operations, and related company costs.                  | Strongest and most readily recognized form of prior investment, subject to documentation.   |
| <b>Deferred or Foregone Compensation</b> | Founder, executive, technical, research, and product work performed without market compensation, or compensation deferred rather than paid.                                       | Economically real and relevant to replacement cost, but usually treated separately from paid-in capital unless formally documented as a company obligation or contribution. |
| <b>Founder Economic Sacrifice</b>        | Broader personal balance-sheet cost, opportunity cost, asset depletion, and years of uncompensated work required to produce the research, platform, and commercial product stack. | Important evidence of commitment and difficulty of reproduction, but should be presented as management estimate rather than audited investment.                             |

| Category   | Meaning  | Investor Treatment   |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Replacement-Cost / Strategic Asset Estimate</b> | Management’s estimate of what it would likely cost to reproduce comparable research, software, platform architecture, protocols, and institutional knowledge under ordinary commercial conditions. | Useful for explaining defensibility, acquisition value, and asset depth; not a formal valuation unless separately appraised. |

### Management Estimate of Prior Investment and Asset Formation

| Asset Base                   | Function   | Prior Investment / Contribution   | Investor Interpretation  |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| <b>Natural Law Institute</b> | Foundational epistemology, juridical testifiability, institutional decidability, reciprocity tests, protocol theory, and book-form reduction of the methodology.   | Millions of dollars and many years invested in research, writing, methodological reduction, and development of the underlying science of decidability.  | Methodological and intellectual foundation. Retained by NLI and licensed to Runcible AI for commercial reduction and use.  |
| <b>Oversing</b>              | Enterprise-scale institutional operating platform: organizational management, programs, projects, products, collaboration, state memory, workflows, calendars, accounting, roles, responsibilities, and institutional object models. | Approximately <b>\$1.8M in historically identified cash investment</b> , including approximately <b>\$1.6M founder cash investment</b> and approximately <b>\$200K from other investors / friends and family</b> , plus substantial founder labor and foregone compensation. Management estimates the replacement-cost-equivalent platform investment at approximately <b>\$10M</b> . | Related platform asset. Demonstrates substantial prior product development, institutional workflow depth, and de-risking of the deployment environment.            |
| <b>Runcible</b>              | Semantic qualification system: operational reduction, universal admissibility tests, protocol execution, compiler/runtime, diagnostics, certification states, Decidability Records, and Truth Corpus infrastructure.                 | Approximately <b>\$2M</b> in Runcible-specific research reduction, protocol development, training assets, architecture, software, and commercial formulation, subject to documentation and accounting review.   | Commercial reduction layer. Represents the conversion of the underlying methodology into deployable AI governance, adjudication, and certification infrastructure. |
| <b>Combined Stack</b>        | NLI supplies the methodology; Runcible supplies the qualification and governance layer; Oversing supplies the institutional deployment environment.  | Management estimates that the combined research, platform, and Runcible-specific development effort reflects a substantial founder-financed asset base that would be expensive, slow, and institutionally difficult to reproduce.   | Supports defensibility, acquisition rationale, and strategic value beyond a conventional AI application.   |

### Why This Prior Investment Matters

The prior investment is significant because Runcible does not begin at the chatbot layer.

The underlying research produced the methodology. The methodology was reduced into tests, gates, rules, protocols, admissibility standards, and institutional claim structures. Those protocols were further reduced into RDL, training materials, adjudication procedures, diagnostics, runtime systems, certification states, Decidability Records, and Truth Corpus infrastructure.

Oversing supplies the institutional operating environment in which qualified AI work can be executed, remembered, collaborated on, audited, and scaled.

The result is a deeper asset base than a conventional AI application:

- **NLI supplies the methodology.**
- **Runcible supplies the adjudication and qualification layer.**
- **Oversing supplies the institutional application environment.**
- **Decidability Records preserve the evidence, tests, determinations, unresolved conditions, authority boundaries, and liability boundaries of the work.**

This makes Runcible the commercial reduction of a broader research and platform stack rather than a newly conceived product dependent solely on access to foundation model APIs.

## Treatment of Prior Investment Figures

Prior investment figures are management estimates and should be interpreted according to their evidentiary category.

Documented cash investment should be substantiated through bank records, invoices, contractor payments, payroll records, infrastructure bills, subscriptions, legal and accounting expenses, capital contributions, and investor records.

Deferred or foregone compensation should be documented separately where applicable, including founder labor, executive work, architecture, research, product management, software development, and commercial formulation.

Replacement-cost-equivalent estimates should be treated as strategic asset estimates. They are useful for explaining what it would likely cost another party to reproduce the asset base under ordinary commercial conditions, but they should not be presented as audited capitalization, GAAP book value, or formal current valuation unless separately reviewed, documented, or appraised.

The purpose of this section is therefore not to claim a single valuation number. The purpose is to show that Runcible inherits a substantial founder-financed research, software, platform, and protocol asset base that has already absorbed costs most investors, enterprises, universities, government agencies, and foundation model companies have not paid and are unlikely to reproduce efficiently.

## Investor-Safe Summary

Runcible's prior investment should be understood as an accumulated asset base produced through documented cash expenditure, founder-financed labor, foregone compensation, and replacement-cost-equivalent development.

The company's strongest claim is not merely that capital was spent. The stronger claim is that a difficult sequence of reductions has already been completed:

**research → methodology → protocols → language → runtime → records → institutional platform → commercial workflows**

That sequence converts decades of founder-financed inquiry and platform development into deployable infrastructure for liability-bearing institutional AI.

Final figures should be reconciled before financing or acquisition diligence, but the commercial implication is already clear: Runcible is not asking investors to fund first-principles discovery from zero. It is asking investors to fund deployment, integration, commercialization, and scale of an asset base already created.

## Chain of Title and Asset Control

Runcible’s asset base consists of a chain of reduction from foundational research into commercial institutional software.

The Natural Law Institute developed and retains the foundational research, drafts, volumes, and methodological framework. Runcible AI licenses that foundation for commercial reduction and use, including the creation of protocols, training materials, RDL, adjudication systems, runtime software, Decidability Records, Truth Corpus infrastructure, and governed AI work products.

Oversing contributes the mature universal application platform into which Runcible’s governance capabilities can be integrated. This platform includes accounts, files, workflows, organizational objects, messaging, scheduling, accounting, roles, responsibilities, operations systems, institutional memory, and enterprise collaboration structures.

Together, these assets allow Runcible to transform foundational methodology into deployable enterprise and government AI workflows.

The commercial asset chain is therefore not a single patent, document, or software repository. It is a reduction chain:

**research → methodology → protocols → language → runtime → records → institutional platform → commercial workflows**

## IP and Product Reduction Chain

| Stage | Reduction  | Entity / Rights Position   |
|-------|--|--|
| 1     | Research, notes, and foundational theory   | Held by the Natural Law Institute  |
| 2     | Drafts and books reducing the research into teachable form   | Held by the Natural Law Institute; licensed to Runcible AI for commercial reduction and use                            |
| 3     | Methodology reduced into tests, gates, rules, admissibility standards, and protocols   | Commercial reduction held by Runcible AI under license from NLI  |
| 4     | Protocols reduced into RDL, training materials, adjudication procedures, and certification logic   | Held by Runcible AI  |
| 5     | Adjudication procedures reduced into runtime software, diagnostics, certification states, Decidability Records, and Truth Corpus infrastructure  | Held by Runcible AI  |
| 6     | Institutional work reduced into Oversing objects, workflows, roles, accounts, schedules, records, files, responsibilities, and operational state | Held or controlled by Runcible AI, subject to final documentation of assignment, transfer, or license where applicable |
| 7     | Runcible and Oversing integrated into commercial institutional AI work products  | Held by Runcible AI, subject to client contracts, deployment terms, and data-rights limitations                        |

## Intellectual Property and Asset Status

| Asset                            | Entity / Rights Position | Status  |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Foundational Research</b>     | Natural Law Institute    | Retained by NLI. Provides the scientific and methodological foundation. |
| <b>Drafts and Research Notes</b> | Natural Law Institute    | Retained by NLI as archive, evidence, and methodological defense.       |

| <b>Asset</b>                                      | <b>Entity / Rights Position</b>                              | <b>Status</b>   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Volumes / Books</b>                            | Natural Law Institute  | Owned by NLI and licensed to Runcible AI for commercial reduction, training, software, and product use.   |
| <b>Natural Law Methodology</b>                    | NLI / Runcible AI by license                                 | NLI retains foundational ownership. Runcible AI holds commercial rights sufficient to reduce the methodology into protocols, training assets, software, and governed AI products.                               |
| <b>Runcible Protocols</b>                         | Runcible AI  | Original commercial reduction of the methodology into executable rules, gates, tests, admissibility standards, and adjudication procedures.   |
| <b>Runcible Training Corpus</b>                   | Runcible AI  | Original training asset derived from the methodology, protocols, and canonical assertions, subject to documentation of source materials and permitted uses.   |
| <b>RDL / Reality Description Language</b>         | Runcible AI  | Original language layer for reducing natural-language claims into operational, testable, and adjudicable form.  |
| <b>Runcible Code Stack</b>                        | Runcible AI  | Company software stack implementing runtime, orchestration, adjudication, diagnostics, records, integrations, and governance.   |
| <b>Decidability Record System</b>                 | Runcible AI  | System for producing auditable records of claims, evidence, tests, determinations, unresolved issues, authority boundaries, and liability boundaries.   |
| <b>Truth Corpus Ledger</b>                        | Runcible AI, subject to client and data-rights limitations   | Accumulates certified claims, records, failure modes, revisions, and adjudication outputs for retrieval, audit, improvement, and training, subject to public, private, client-specific, and contractual rights. |
| <b>Oversing Platform Stack</b>                    | Runcible AI, subject to final documentation where applicable | Mature universal application platform for institutional workflows, collaboration, operational memory, roles, records, scheduling, accounting, files, and responsibilities.                                      |
| <b>Oversing Object and Workflow Model</b>         | Runcible AI  | Institutional object model, including roles, workflows, responsibilities, accounts, schedules, projects, teams, operations, records, and related systems.   |
| <b>Runcible + Oversing Work Products</b>          | Runcible AI  | Commercial deployable products created by integrating Runcible governance with Oversing's institutional application platform.   |
| <b>Brands, Domains, and Marks</b>                 | To be confirmed, assigned, or licensed                       | Should be inventoried and assigned or licensed clearly before financing, strategic partnership, or acquisition diligence.   |
| <b>Contributor, Contractor, and Employee Work</b> | Runcible AI, subject to documentation                        | Written assignments should be collected, organized, and reviewed for all founder, contractor, employee, consultant, and predecessor-entity contributions.   |
| <b>Third-Party and Open-Source Dependencies</b>   | Runcible AI, subject to license terms                        | All open-source, third-party, inherited, and externally licensed code or data dependencies should be inventoried and reviewed before diligence.   |
| <b>Client Data and Deployment Records</b>         | Client / Runcible AI according to contract                   | Client-specific data, Decidability Records, training rights, audit rights, retention rights, and reuse rights should be governed explicitly in customer agreements.   |

## Diligence Readiness

Before institutional financing, strategic partnership, or acquisition diligence, management intends to complete and organize the supporting chain-of-title documentation for the Runcible asset base. This includes documentation of the

NLI-to-Runcible methodology license, Oversing assignment or transfer documents, founder and contractor IP assignments, repository inventories, brand and domain ownership, third-party and open-source dependencies, and client-data rights governing Decidability Records, Truth Corpus entries, training use, audit use, and platform improvement.

(Note: These documents are drafted and in-hand.)

The objective is to make the asset stack legible to investors, acquirers, model companies, and enterprise customers. A clean chain of title converts founder-financed research, platform development, and commercial reduction into investable, licensable, and acquirable institutional AI infrastructure.

# Financing, Transaction Options, Capitalization, and Use of Capital

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## 18. Capitalization and Corporate Structure

Runcible AI Inc. is the intended commercial entity for the Runcible governance layer, Runcible runtime, Decidability Record system, Truth Corpus infrastructure, and related commercial reductions of the Natural Law methodology. It is also the intended entity through which Oversing platform assets are assigned, licensed, or otherwise contributed for commercial deployment.

Runcible AI Inc. was formed to preserve flexibility for investment, partnership, or acquisition negotiations. Premature formalization would create unnecessary legal work and later revision.

**Existing Runcible securities:** pending final disclosure

**Related-party capital contributors:** founder and Dr. Werrell

**Legacy Oversing SAFE holders:** intended Runcible SAFE rollover participants

**Team contributors:** to be addressed through contributor documentation and future equity incentive plan

**Option pool:** not yet specified

The company’s capitalization structure is being organized to distinguish four categories that investors should not treat as interchangeable: founder capital, related-party capital, legacy Oversing SAFE obligations, and contributor equity or compensation.

### Current Capitalization and Related-Party Contributions

| Category                                      | Current Treatment  | Status  |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Legal Entity</b>                           | Runcible AI Inc.   | Commercial entity for financing, strategic investment, acquisition, or structured partnership.  |
| <b>Founder Ownership</b>                      | Founder ownership  | 100%, subject to final capitalization reconciliation.   |
| <b>Founder Cash and Economic Contribution</b> | Founder-financed development, direct cash investment, foregone compensation, opportunity cost, and related asset development | To be disclosed separately from formal capitalization. Founder contribution supports the prior-investment and asset-base argument, but should not be collapsed into one audited capitalization number unless separately documented. |
| <b>Dr. Brad Werrell Contribution</b>          | Existing related-party capital contributor / strategic participant   | Hundreds of thousands contributed; final treatment to be documented as Equity.  |

| Category   | Current Treatment  | Status   |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Existing Runcible Investors</b>                                   | Holders of executed Runcible AI securities                                     | None.  |
| <b>Outstanding Runcible Notes, SAFEs, or Convertible Instruments</b> | Executed Runcible AI instruments only  | Pending final disclosure.  |
| <b>Debt or Other Obligations</b>                                     | Company obligations, if any  | None.  |
| <b>Option Pool</b>   | Not yet specified  | Expected to be established before or in connection with institutional financing, based on hiring plan, advisor needs, and investor requirements. |
| <b>Related-Entity Asset Transfers</b>                                | NLI license, Oversing assignment or transfer, and related entity documentation | In process / to be finalized before institutional financing or acquisition diligence.  |
| <b>IP Ownership and Assignment Status</b>                            | See Chain of Title and Asset Control section                                   | To be reconciled and documented before financing, strategic partnership, or acquisition diligence.   |

### Legacy Oversing SAFE Preservation

Oversing had limited friends-and-family SAFE participation. Management intends to preserve the economic expectations of those legacy investors by issuing replacement or rollover SAFEs in Runcible AI, subject to final documentation, investor consent, securities-law compliance, and board approval.

The intended treatment is:

| Legacy Position                                 | Proposed Runcible Treatment  | Required Documentation   |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Oversing friends-and-family SAFE holders</b> | Replacement or rollover Runcible AI SAFEs preserving agreed economic participation                                     | SAFE exchange agreement, cancellation or amendment of prior Oversing SAFE rights, investor consent, securities-law exemption, board approval, and updated cap table. |
| <b>Prior Oversing investment exposure</b>       | Converted into participation in the Runcible commercial entity   | Terms to specify valuation cap, discount if any, MFN if any, conversion triggers, pro rata rights if any, and treatment in acquisition or financing.                 |
| <b>Duplicate-claim prevention</b>               | Prior instruments should not remain outstanding in a way that creates double claims against both Oversing and Runcible | Requires clean release, amendment, assignment, or cancellation mechanics.  |

Until replacement or rollover instruments are executed, these parties are described as **legacy Oversing SAFE holders** intended for Runcible rollover, not as current Runcible investors.

### Contributor Labor and Equity Incentives

The team has contributed substantial uncompensated or undercompensated work, including technical, research, product, protocol, operational, and organizational labor. This contribution is economically significant and supports the prior-investment and replacement-cost argument.

However, contributor labor should be distinguished from cash investment and securities ownership.

Unless already documented, team contribution will be addressed through one or more of the following mechanisms:

| <b>Contribution Type</b>           | <b>Possible Treatment</b>   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Founder and senior-team labor      | Founder equity, restricted stock, deferred compensation, or board-approved equity grant.  |
| Contractor or employee unpaid work | Written settlement, deferred compensation agreement, option grant, restricted stock grant, or confirmation of no outstanding claim. |
| Advisor contributions              | Advisor equity or option grant under a defined advisor agreement.   |
| Future hiring and retention needs  | Formal option pool or equity incentive plan.  |

The option pool has not yet been specified. Management expects to define an equity incentive pool before or in connection with institutional financing, based on the hiring plan, required technical personnel, protocol engineering needs, advisor participation, and investor expectations.

### **Pro Forma Capitalization**

Before institutional financing, strategic investment, acquisition diligence, or structured partnership, management will prepare a pro forma capitalization summary showing:

1. Founder ownership.
2. Dr. Werrell's documented contribution and resulting instrument or ownership treatment.
3. Executed Runcible securities, if any.
4. Legacy Oversing SAFE holders and proposed Runcible rollover treatment.
5. Outstanding notes, SAFEs, debts, reimbursement obligations, or convertible instruments.
6. Option pool size and allocation assumptions.
7. Related-entity asset-transfer status.
8. IP assignment and contributor documentation status.
9. Fully diluted ownership before and after the proposed financing.

### **Investor Summary**

Runcible's capitalization is being organized around a clean distinction between current ownership, prior contribution, legacy investor preservation, and future incentive equity.

Runcible's capitalization is not a simple list of ordinary investors. The company has been founder-financed, supported by Dr. Werrell and limited friends-and-family participation in Oversing, and developed with substantial team contribution. The financing process will convert this history into a clean Runcible AI capitalization structure suitable for institutional financing, strategic investment, acquisition, or structured partnership.

## **19. Financing Pathway and Transaction Options**

Runcible is open to investment, strategic investment, acquisition, or structured partnership. That flexibility is not indecision. It follows from the company's strategic position.

Runcible does not seek to compete in foundation models, cloud infrastructure, or hardware. Its value is to make foundation-model capability institutionally employable by converting model outputs into governed, testable, reviewable, and actionable institutional work.

The company has already completed the founder-financed strategic proof stage. The **Strategic Acceleration Round** is not seed capital for invention. The **Strategic Acceleration Round** objective is strategic acceleration: staffing, infrastructure, protocol production, model integration, customer pilots, and commercial conversion.

The preferred capital or transaction partner is one that benefits directly from turning AI capability into liability-bearing institutional workflows. This may include a foundation-model company, cloud provider, enterprise software platform, AI infrastructure investor, systems integrator, regulated-industry platform, or strategic investor with access to institutional channels.

The sections below define the planned use of capital, milestone plan, preferred partner profile, transaction structures, and Strategic Acceleration Round ask.

## Minimum Strategic Requirements

Any financing, acquisition, licensing, or partnership structure must preserve the strategic value of the asset base:

1. Clear protection of Runcible’s methodology, protocols, RDL, runtime, Decidability Record system, Truth Corpus infrastructure, and Oversing integration rights.
2. Sufficient capital or partner resources to move from founder-financed proof into vertical deployment.
3. Access to foundation-model infrastructure, enterprise channels, regulated-institution pilots, or strategic distribution.
4. Preservation of Runcible’s role as a governance and qualification layer rather than reduction into an ordinary chatbot interface.
5. Clear treatment of client data, training rights, audit records, Decidability Records, and derivative work products.
6. Transaction terms that recognize the prior founder-financed research, platform development, and commercial reduction already completed.

## 20. Use of Capital

Runcible has already completed the founder-financed strategic proof stage. The next capital is not required to discover whether the system can exist. It is required to scale staffing, infrastructure, protocol production, model integration, and customer conversion.

The Strategic Acceleration Round will be used to move Runcible from founder-financed proof to institutional-scale execution.

### Planned Use of Capital

| Use                                      | Allocation | Purpose   |
|--|------------|---|
| Engineering and product staffing         | 35%        | Harden the Runcible runtime, Oversing platform, Decidability Record system, model orchestration layer, and customer-facing workflow surface.  |
| Protocol factory and vertical production | 20%        | Produce reusable executable protocols across priority verticals, including insurance, healthcare administration, compliance, legal review, procurement, financial services, and government workflows. |
| AI infrastructure and model operations   | 15%        | Build private/local model-serving capacity, rack-based AI infrastructure, eval systems, storage, networking, and open-model reference-runner capability.  |
| Oversing platform                        | 10%        | Mature Oversing from early beta into a reliable institutional workflow surface  |

| Use   | Allocation | Purpose   |
|---|------------|---|
| hardening                                       |            | for pilots and customer demonstrations.   |
| Customer pilots and go-to-market                | 10%        | Convert demonstrations into pilots, support sales engineering, produce vertical materials, and engage strategic customers and partners. |
| Legal, security, compliance, and administration | 5%         | Support contracting, investor diligence, data governance, IP protection, security posture, and regulated-market readiness.              |
| Operating reserve                               | 5%         | Maintain execution flexibility and reduce financing pressure during pilot conversion and strategic negotiations.                        |

## Capital Planning Range

| Scenario                               | Raise       | Function  |
|--|-------------|---|
| Strategic extension / bridge           | \$5M–\$10M  | Extends runway, completes investor-ready demos, supports limited hiring, and prepares the full acceleration round.  |
| Minimum viable acceleration            | \$15M–\$25M | Supports core hiring, protocol factory launch, infrastructure buildout, and initial pilots.                         |
| Preferred Strategic Acceleration Round | \$25M–\$35M | Supports 12–18 months of staged execution, assuming disciplined hiring and phased infrastructure acquisition.       |
| Strategic Series A / Expansion         | \$40M–\$75M | Follows successful pilots, repeatable protocol production, model-neutral execution, and demonstrated customer pull. |

Runcible’s planning target is a **\$25M–\$35M Strategic Acceleration Round**, with **\$30M** as the operating midpoint.

At full combined operating scale, Runcible + Oversing implies an annual budget of approximately **\$35M–\$45M**. The **Strategic Acceleration Round** is therefore intended to fund a staged buildout, not an immediate jump to full annualized burn.

## 21. Milestones

This round will be evaluated against operational milestones, not ordinary seed-stage discovery milestones. The company has already demonstrated the core architecture. The next stage must prove repeatability, integration depth, pilot conversion, and institutional value.

- 1. Runcible’s fundamental constraint is not investigative, it is onboarding people given the complexity of the method, product, protocols, and institutional deployment model.*
- 2. These estimates are otherwise conservative.*

### Milestone Plan

| Timeframe | Milestone   | Evidence of Completion   |
|-----------|---|--|
| 0–90 days | Convert founder-financed proof into acceleration platform | Final investor demos, revised runtime plan, hiring plan, protocol factory template, Decidability Record schema, model orchestration roadmap, and pilot-priority vertical list. |
| 0–90 days | Hire first critical team                                  | Core hires in runtime engineering, protocol architecture, infrastructure, eval,  |

| Timeframe    | Milestone  | Evidence of Completion   |
|--------------|--|--|
| 0–90 days    | Formalize protocol factory                       | product, and vertical analysis.<br>Standard templates for actors, actions, objects, claims, evidence, authority, liability boundaries, escalation states, and undecidable states.  |
| 3–6 months   | Produce first vertical protocol packages         | 5–7 Stage 1 market protocols and 2–3 pilot-ready protocols. Initial priority verticals: insurance claims, healthcare administration/prior authorization, compliance/contract review, procurement, and regulated administrative determinations. |
| 3–6 months   | Harden Runcible runtime beyond proof substrate   | Durable orchestration, persistent workflow state, Decidability Record storage, eval harness, logging, audit trail, and local/private model-serving pathway.  |
| 3–6 months   | Demonstrate model-neutral governance             | Same protocol executed against OpenAI, at least one additional external model provider, and at least one local/open-model runner.  |
| 6–12 months  | Launch enterprise pilots                         | 3–5 active pilot engagements, with at least 1–2 paid or strategically committed pilots.  |
| 6–12 months  | Demonstrate workflow insertion                   | Runcible operating inside Oversing or customer workflow environments, producing records tied to actual institutional processes.  |
| 6–12 months  | Build reusable adjudication corpus               | Accumulated Decidability Records, eval cases, adversarial cases, authority maps, evidence schemas, and protocol fragments.   |
| 12–18 months | Prove protocol factory repeatability             | 10–15 vertical protocol packages, 3–5 pilot-ready verticals, documented time-to-protocol, and repeatable conversion from domain rules into executable protocols.   |
| 12–18 months | Prepare expansion round or strategic transaction | Evidence package for Strategic Series A, strategic corporate investment, acquisition discussion, or structured partnership.  |

### Primary Success Metrics

- protocols produced;
- pilot protocols completed;
- workflows governed;
- Decidability Records generated;
- claims adjudicated;
- customer pilots launched;
- customer conversion from demo to pilot;
- customer conversion from pilot to paid deployment;
- model-neutral execution demonstrated;
- reduction in human review cost;
- time-to-protocol by vertical;
- reusable protocol components accumulated.

The objective of the Strategic Acceleration Round is to prove that Runcible can industrialize institutional protocol production faster than enterprises can solve governance internally.

## 22. Transaction Preference - Preferred Partner Profile

Runcible’s preferred transaction is a **strategic acceleration investment** led by an investor or partner that understands AI infrastructure, enterprise platforms, institutional workflow, and the governance requirements of liability-bearing AI.

Runcible is open to several transaction forms, but the preferred partner profile is more important than the formal structure.

## Preferred Partner Characteristics

| Characteristic  | Reason  |
|---|---|
| Understands infrastructure before conventional ARR                  | Runcible’s value compounds through protocol libraries, workflow insertion, institutional records, and governance infrastructure before it becomes legible as ordinary SaaS revenue. |
| Understands AI beyond assistants                                    | The opportunity is not consumer chat or simple productivity improvement. The opportunity is governed institutional action.  |
| Has model, cloud, enterprise, or regulated-market access            | Runcible benefits from deeper model integration, enterprise distribution, regulated workflow access, and strategic customer introductions.  |
| Can support follow-on capital                                       | The full opportunity requires staged financing, not a small one-time seed investment.   |
| Values model neutrality or can justify full acquisition             | Runcible is strongest as a model-neutral governance layer, unless acquired by a strategic platform capable of scaling it directly.  |
| Can help convert pilots into institutional deployments              | Strategic value comes from moving from demo to pilot to operational workflow.   |
| Understands defensibility through accumulated institutional grammar | The compounding asset is not merely software; it is protocol libraries, authority maps, evidence schemas, eval corpora, adjudication patterns, and Decidability Records.            |

## Preferred Transaction

Runcible’s preferred transaction is:

**A \$25M–\$35M Strategic Acceleration Round led by an AI infrastructure, enterprise infrastructure, or strategic corporate investor, with optional strategic participation from a model provider, hyperscaler, enterprise workflow platform, or regulated-industry partner.**

Runcible is also open to:

- VC-led round with strategic participation;
- strategic minority investment;
- structured commercial partnership;
- joint venture around one or more regulated verticals;
- staged investment with acquisition option;
- full acquisition by a strategically suitable platform.

Runcible is not seeking capital merely to extend experimentation. It is seeking capital to scale a demonstrated architecture into an institutional AI infrastructure company.

## Potential Transaction Structures

Runcible is open to several transaction structures depending on investor class, strategic fit, integration value, and speed of execution.

| Structure                    | Description  | Best fit   |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Strategic Acceleration Round | \$25M–\$35M preferred equity or equivalent financing to fund staffing, infrastructure, protocol production, pilots, and model integration. | AI infrastructure investors, enterprise infrastructure funds, strategic corporate investors. |

| <b>Structure</b>                          | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Best fit</b>   |
|---|---|---|
| VC-Led Round with Strategic Participation | Financial lead investor provides round discipline; strategic investors provide market access, model integration, cloud credits, customer introductions, or acquisition optionality. | Best balance of independence, capital, and strategic leverage.                              |
| Strategic Minority Investment             | Corporate investor takes minority position with commercial, technical, or integration agreement.  | Foundation model company, hyperscaler, enterprise platform, regulated-market platform.      |
| Structured Commercial Partnership         | Partner funds vertical development, pilots, integrations, or customer deployments in exchange for preferred access, revenue share, or limited field rights.                         | Regulated verticals, defense/government, insurance, healthcare, compliance, procurement.    |
| Joint Venture                             | Runcible and partner create a dedicated vehicle or business line for one high-value vertical or customer class.   | Large enterprise, defense/government, healthcare, insurance, or financial services partner. |
| Staged Investment with Acquisition Option | Initial investment funds acceleration; partner receives defined option rights triggered by milestones.  | Strategic acquirer wanting proof before full acquisition.                                   |
| Full Strategic Acquisition                | Sale to foundation model company, cloud provider, enterprise workflow platform, defense contractor, or regulated-industry infrastructure company.                                   | Best if buyer can scale Runcible faster than independent financing.                         |

The preferred structure preserves enough independence to demonstrate model neutrality and vertical breadth, unless a strategic acquirer can immediately provide distribution, integration depth, infrastructure, and capital at a scale superior to independent execution.

## Strategic Acceleration Round Ask

Runcible is seeking a **Strategic Acceleration Round**.

### Round Ask

| <b>Item</b>                           | <b>Target</b>   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Target raise                          | <b>\$25M–\$35M</b>  |
| Operating midpoint                    | <b>\$30M</b>  |
| Minimum useful first close            | <b>\$15M–\$20M</b>  |
| Optional bridge / strategic extension | <b>\$5M–\$10M</b>   |
| Expected staged runway                | <b>12–18 months</b>   |
| Full-scale annual operating budget    | <b>~\$35M–\$45M/year</b>  |
| Preferred structure                   | <b>Strategic investment or VC-led round with strategic participation</b>    |
| Acceptable alternatives               | <b>Acquisition, structured partnership, joint venture, or staged option</b> |

## Purpose of the Round

The round funds the transition from:

founder-financed proof  
to  
institutional-scale execution.

Capital will be used to:

- hire the core Runcible and Oversing team;
- industrialize the protocol factory;
- build private/local AI infrastructure;
- harden the Runcible runtime;
- move beyond Lambda-style proof infrastructure;
- build a controllable open-model reference runner;
- deepen model-provider integration;
- expand vertical protocol coverage;
- productize Oversing as the institutional workflow surface;
- convert demonstrations into pilots;
- convert pilots into contracts;
- produce reusable institutional protocol capital.

## Financing Logic

The Strategic Acceleration Round is not seed capital for invention. The proof stage has been founder-financed. This round tests scale: whether Runcible can industrialize protocol production, harden the runtime, integrate with model and enterprise infrastructure, produce Decidability Records in live workflows, and become the qualification layer for institutional AI.

## Next Financing Trigger

A Strategic Series A / Expansion Round of **\$40M–\$75M** becomes appropriate once Runcible demonstrates:

- repeatable protocol production;
- customer pilots;
- model-neutral governance;
- Decidability Record value;
- workflow insertion;
- and strategic buyer or partner pull.

At that point, Runcible can pursue one of three paths:

1. independent infrastructure scaling;
2. strategic minority investment;
3. strategic acquisition.

Runcible's strategic-acquirer path is credible because the founder is not entering enterprise technology for the first time. Prior company-building and sales experience included senior-executive engagement with major technology firms, including Microsoft, and the sale of complex products and services into Fortune-scale institutions. That history matters because Runcible's likely outcomes include strategic investment, structured partnership, acquisition, or integration with a foundation-model or cloud platform company.

## 23. Diligence Note

Runcible has prepared a permissioned investor portal containing the short deck, investor memo, expanded presentation document, live demo, technical specifications, due diligence library, transaction materials, and supporting documentation.

The materials distinguish demonstrated work from forward operating assumptions. Runcible and Oversing have separate but complementary evidence surfaces. Runcible has demonstrated governance and orchestration behavior through OpenAI Custom GPTs and AWS Lambda-based planning/orchestration. Oversing has been externally tested as an early beta institutional workflow platform. These proof surfaces have not yet been fully integrated in production code. The Strategic Acceleration Round will connect, harden, and productize them into a unified institutional AI work

environment. Forward assumptions include staffing, infrastructure, protocol factory scale, use of capital, milestones, burn rate, and runway.

The demonstrated difficulty is not merely calling a model or producing a workflow screen. It is **imposing a protocol discipline on model output, decomposing claims into testable institutional structure, running those tests, often recursively, producing diagnostics and recommendations when closure is absent**, and preserving the result as a reviewable record.

Qualified investors and strategic partners may request technical, financial, legal, commercial, and strategic diligence, including architecture review, product demonstrations, protocol review, Decidability Record review, financial model review, capitalization review, and transaction-structure discussions.

Runcible has completed the founder-financed proof stage. The **Strategic Acceleration Round** is intended to scale that proof into institutional deployment.

## 24. Risks and Mitigations

### Category Confusion

Risk: Investors misclassify Runcible as safety, guardrails, governance dashboard, evals, compliance software, or consulting. Mitigation: lead with qualification for institutional work, then explain semantic compilation and Decidability Records.

### Overclaim Risk

Risk: Broad claims about truth, morality, or AI superiority may trigger skepticism. Mitigation: state that Runcible applies universal admissibility tests and demonstrates superiority only for specified roles under specified governance conditions.

### Enterprise Sales Complexity

Risk: Institutional buyers move slowly. Mitigation: pursue strategic acquirers and vertical proof deployments rather than diffuse horizontal sales.

### Regulatory Variation

Risk: Law and policy vary across jurisdictions. Mitigation: separate universal admissibility tests from local institutional protocols. The tests are jurisdiction-independent; application is context-specific.

### Liability Exposure

Risk: Certification could be interpreted as assumption of liability. Mitigation: define certification states precisely, preserve liability boundaries, and contract around protocol scope, evidence set, action state, and institutional responsibility.

### Technical Complexity

Risk: The mechanism is difficult to explain. Mitigation: use the ladder: institutional work -> qualification -> qualified work identity -> universal tests -> semantic compiler -> Decidability Record.

### Execution Risk

**Current Risk:** Runcible is category-creating and may face enterprise adoption complexity.

**Mitigation:** Runcible is led by a repeat founder and enterprise operator with prior experience in company formation, enterprise sales, strategic negotiation, law-adjacent institutional markets, and strategic exits. See Section 16.

## 25. Intellectual Property Strategy

Runcible’s intellectual property strategy is based on layered protection rather than dependence on a single patent, document, codebase, or trade secret.

The company’s defensibility comes from the convergence of five asset classes:

1. the foundational research and methodology developed through the Natural Law Institute;
2. the commercial reduction of that methodology into RDL, protocols, admissibility tests, adjudication procedures, and Decidability Records;
3. the Runcible runtime, compiler, diagnostic, certification, and governance software stack;
4. the Oversing enterprise application platform and institutional workflow environment;
5. the accumulated corpus of protocols, certified claims, Decidability Records, training materials, and domain-specific workflow knowledge.

This structure matters because Runcible is not merely a software application. It is a reduction chain from research to methodology, from methodology to protocol, from protocol to runtime, from runtime to institutional workflow, and from workflow to auditable records.

### IP Inventory

Runcible maintains and will maintain an IP inventory across the following categories:

| IP Category                           | Description  | Primary Protection Method   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Foundational research and methodology | Natural Law, decidability, testifiability, reciprocity, operational reduction, and related bodies of work.                               | Retained by NLI and licensed to Runcible AI for commercial use.                       |
| Runcible protocols                    | Domain and general-purpose rules, gates, tests, workflow procedures, and adjudication logic.   | Trade secret, copyright, access control, and restricted licensing.                    |
| RDL / Reality Description Language    | Formal language layer for reducing ordinary-language claims into operational, testable, and adjudicable form.                            | Copyright, trade secret, selective patent review, and controlled disclosure.          |
| Runtime and compiler stack            | Software for orchestration, protocol execution, diagnostics, qualification, certification, and record production.                        | Copyright, repository controls, assignments, and trade secret protection.             |
| Decidability Record system            | Structured record of claims, evidence, rules, tests, determinations, unresolved conditions, and liability boundaries.                    | Software protection, schema protection, trade secret, and accumulated corpus value.   |
| Truth Corpus and training assets      | Certified claims, protocol-derived training data, adversarial training materials, and domain-specific records.                           | Trade secret, contract restrictions, data-rights management, and licensing.           |
| Oversing platform                     | Enterprise operating environment for roles, workflows, records, accounts, schedules, files, responsibilities, and organizational memory. | Copyright, source-code ownership, assignment documentation, and commercial licensing. |
| Brands, domains, and marks            | Runcible, Oversing, RuncibleOS, Natural Law Institute, related marks, domains, and public identity assets.                               | Trademark filings, domain ownership, assignment documentation, and brand controls.    |

## Trade Secret Strategy

Runcible treats its most important implementation knowledge as trade secret material.

This includes protocol libraries, RDL implementation details, adjudication sequences, diagnostic routines, protocol-composition methods, training-corpus construction, internal evaluation procedures, Decidability Record schemas, and domain-specific workflow mappings.

The purpose is not secrecy for its own sake. The purpose is to preserve the cost advantage created by decades of research, reduction, testing, and institutional design.

Runcible maintains:

- private repositories;
- access-controlled protocol libraries;
- versioned protocol registries;
- contractor and employee confidentiality agreements;
- contributor IP assignments;
- controlled diligence-room access;
- internal documentation of invention history;
- separation between public explanatory materials and private implementation materials;
- limited disclosure of protocol logic in sales, demos, and investor materials;
- customer contracts preventing reverse engineering, unauthorized extraction, or reuse of Runcible protocols.

Runcible discloses enough for investors, customers, and partners to understand the system, but not enough to reproduce the method.

## Patent Posture

Runcible takes a selective patent posture rather than a patent-dependent posture.

The company will evaluate provisional patent filings where specific system-and-method claims can be protected without disclosing the full protocol stack. Candidate areas may include semantic qualification systems, Decidability Record generation, protocol-based AI adjudication, claim-to-evidence qualification workflows, RDL-based operational reduction, institutional AI certification states, and AI-governance runtime architecture.

However, patents are not the company's primary moat. Patent disclosure may expose implementation details that are better protected through trade secret controls, software execution, protocol libraries, accumulated corpus value, and institutional adoption.

Runcible's patent posture is:

Runcible will pursue selective patent protection where patent filings improve investor confidence, acquisition value, or defensive positioning without unnecessarily disclosing the operational protocol stack. The company expects its strongest protection to come from trade secrets, software implementation, protocol libraries, institutional integration, Decidability Records, training corpora, and customer adoption.

## Licensing Strategy

Runcible's licensing strategy preserves ownership of the core system while allowing customers and partners to use the system inside defined workflows.

Customer licenses distinguish between:

1. customer data;
2. customer-specific configurations;
3. Runcible-owned protocols;
4. Runcible-owned runtime software;
5. Runcible-owned schemas and Decidability Record structures;
6. generalized improvements produced through deployment;
7. customer-private records and customer-specific outputs.

The default position is:

- customers retain rights to their own data;
- Runcible retains ownership of its methodology, protocols, RDL, runtime, schemas, training assets, and platform software;
- customer-specific outputs may be used by the customer within licensed workflows;
- generalizable protocol improvements remain Runcible-owned unless otherwise negotiated;
- customer-private records are not used for training or external reuse without explicit permission;
- OEM and foundation-model partners may embed Runcible only within defined use cases;
- partners may not use Runcible protocols, records, or outputs to train a competing system without separate rights.

This structure allows Runcible to sell institutional use without surrendering the method.

## IP Cleanup Priorities

Before financing, strategic partnership, or acquisition diligence, Runcible will complete a clean IP package covering:

1. NLI-to-Runcible license for methodology, books, protocols, training use, and commercial reduction.
2. Oversing assignment or transfer documentation into Runcible AI.
3. Founder, contractor, employee, and contributor IP assignments.
4. Repository and source-code inventory.
5. Protocol and training-corpus inventory.
6. Brand, domain, and trademark ownership.
7. Open-source and third-party dependency review.
8. Customer-data and Decidability Record rights policy.
9. Patentability review for selected system-and-method claims.
10. Standard customer, OEM, and strategic-partner license terms.

The objective is to make Runcible's asset base legible, defensible, licensable, and transferable.

## 26. Privacy, Security, and Deployment Boundaries

### Basic Facts

1. Runcible's user interface primarily packages and submits messages; early pilots do not rely on client-side authority for security.
2. Runcible's API and orchestrator hold the permissions required to access model endpoints, repositories, and controlled resources, with credentials stored in AWS services designed for secret management and access control.

3. Runcible’s case-specific information, such as medical records or other sensitive source materials, is retained only for the duration required by the interaction, pilot terms, customer policy, or applicable retention requirements.
4. Runcible’s client-specific certifications, Decidability Records, and related customer records are isolated and encrypted according to deployment requirements.
5. Oversing is built with standard security libraries that are widely tested and frequently updated.
6. Oversing data is isolated by database, tenant, or deployment boundary, and is usually located on-site, on AWS, or on another approved cloud provider.

## Details

Runcible is designed for liability-bearing institutional workflows. For that reason, early deployments are structured around controlled pilots, limited authority, minimized data exposure, clear human review, and auditable records.

The company will not position early pilots as autonomous replacement of institutional judgment. The correct initial posture is that Runcible qualifies, tests, records, escalates, and supports institutional decisions while preserving human authority where required.

## Deployment Assumptions for Early Pilots

Early regulated-institution pilots will operate under one or more controlled deployment modes.

| Pilot Mode                        | Description  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Shadow mode                       | Runcible reviews historical or live cases without affecting production decisions.  |
| Advisory mode                     | Runcible produces diagnostics, recommendations, and Decidability Records for human review.   |
| Human-approval mode               | Runcible prepares qualified outputs, but authorized personnel retain final decision authority.   |
| Redacted-data mode                | Sensitive information is removed, masked, or minimized before model interaction.   |
| Private-tenant mode               | Customer data and workflow state are isolated in a dedicated customer environment.   |
| Customer-controlled evidence mode | Runcible stores references, determinations, and records while the customer retains control of source documents.                              |
| Local or private-model mode       | Sensitive deployments may use customer-approved private models, enterprise model agreements, or locally controlled inference where required. |

These modes allow Runcible to demonstrate institutional value without requiring the customer to grant full production authority at the outset.

## Privacy Principles

Runcible’s privacy posture is based on data minimization, purpose limitation, customer control, and record-level accountability.

The system minimizes unnecessary exposure of customer data by separating:

1. source documents;
2. extracted claims;
3. evidence references;
4. protocol tests;
5. adjudication results;

6. Decidability Records;
7. reusable protocol improvements;
8. customer-private work product.

Where possible, Runcible operates on structured claims, references, excerpts, metadata, or redacted records rather than unnecessary full-document disclosure.

The default pilot assumption is:

- no customer data is used for external training without explicit permission;
- no customer-private Decidability Records are reused outside the customer environment without contractual permission;
- customer data retention is governed by contract;
- sensitive records can be deleted, archived, retained, or exported according to customer policy;
- customer-private evidence is separated from generalizable protocol improvements;
- public, private, and customer-specific corpora are treated as distinct rights categories.

### **Security Assumptions**

Runcible's pilot deployments use the following baseline controls:

- role-based access control;
- least-privilege permissions;
- tenant separation;
- encryption in transit;
- encryption at rest;
- audit logs for user actions and system determinations;
- versioning of protocols and records;
- restricted access to protocol libraries;
- restricted access to customer records;
- administrative access controls;
- source-code repository controls;
- dependency review;
- backup and recovery procedures;
- incident-response process appropriate to pilot scope;
- customer-controlled data retention and deletion terms.

The purpose of these controls is to make the system acceptable for institutional review before broader production deployment.

### **Model-Provider Boundaries**

Where Runcible uses third-party foundation models, customer deployments specify the model-provider terms under which customer data is processed.

For sensitive pilots, the deployment agreement will address:

- whether customer data is sent to external model providers;
- whether the provider may retain prompts or outputs;
- whether the provider may use customer data for training;
- whether enterprise or zero-retention agreements are required;

- whether private model endpoints are required;
- whether local or customer-controlled inference is required;
- whether redaction or claim extraction occurs before model interaction.

Runcible's strategic position is that foundation models generate candidate outputs, while Runcible qualifies those outputs through protocol execution, tests, records, and institutional review. This separation reduces dependence on any single model provider and allows deployment terms to vary according to customer requirements.

### **Regulated-Institution Readiness**

For regulated customers, Runcible will prepare a standard vendor diligence package covering:

- security architecture;
- data-flow diagrams;
- access-control model;
- audit-log model;
- data retention and deletion policies;
- model-provider risk documentation;
- source-code and dependency inventory;
- deployment architecture;
- privacy assumptions;
- incident-response procedures;
- customer-data use policy;
- protocol access controls;
- Decidability Record handling;
- business continuity assumptions;
- customer-specific compliance mapping.

The company will maintain a roadmap for formal compliance and security certifications as required by customer demand and financing priorities.

Potential future requirements may include SOC 2 readiness, penetration testing, HIPAA/BAA support for healthcare workflows, GLBA considerations for financial workflows, government deployment requirements for public-sector customers, and customer-specific vendor-risk reviews.

Runcible will not claim completion of certifications until they are complete.

Investor statement: Runcible's early pilots will be structured to minimize data exposure, preserve human authority, produce auditable records, and support customer-specific privacy, security, and compliance requirements. Formal certifications and customer-specific compliance obligations will be addressed as part of production deployment and financing priorities.

### **Deployment Boundary**

Runcible defines a clear boundary between pilot use and production authority.

In pilot deployments, Runcible may analyze, qualify, diagnose, recommend, record, and escalate. Unless expressly contracted and legally appropriate, it does not autonomously make final institutional decisions.

This is a commercial advantage rather than a limitation. Institutions do not merely need faster AI output. They need controlled transition from AI assistance to AI-governed workflow. Runcible supplies that transition by preserving evidence, tests, authority, unresolved conditions, and liability boundaries.

The result is a system that can begin in low-risk advisory mode, prove value, accumulate Decidability Records, refine protocols, and then expand toward higher-authority workflows as the customer's confidence, controls, and contractual permissions increase.

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**CONFIDENTIAL DRAFT**

# Appendix A: Founder Operating History and Enterprise Relationships

## Purpose of this Appendix

This appendix summarizes founder operating history relevant to Runcible’s execution risk. Runcible is not merely a technical product; it requires category creation, enterprise trust, strategic negotiation, institutional adoption, and possible partnership or acquisition by a foundation-model, cloud, enterprise software, or regulated-market platform company.

The purpose of this appendix is therefore not biographical completeness. It is to document why the founder’s prior operating history is relevant to Runcible’s financing and strategic transaction path.

## Summary of Relevant Operating History

| Category                  | Evidence   | Relevance to Runcible   |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Company formation         | Founded approximately twelve companies   | Demonstrates repeated company formation, organizational construction, and tolerance for early-stage ambiguity.      |
| Scale                     | Two businesses exceeded \$100M in annual revenue   | Demonstrates prior exposure to scale, not merely prototype or consulting-stage execution.                           |
| Exits / sales             | Prior companies founded, built, and sold   | Supports acquisition-readiness, transaction literacy, and strategic negotiation credibility.                        |
| Markets                   | Technology, communications, legal/law-adjacent institutional services, digital transformation, enterprise services | Overlaps with Runcible’s required buyer environment: institutional, technical, strategic, and risk-sensitive.       |
| Customers                 | Fortune-scale customers, especially technology and communications  | Demonstrates ability to sell and deliver into large organizations with complex procurement and executive oversight. |
| Senior executive exposure | Senior-executive engagement with major technology firms, including Microsoft                                       | Supports credibility for strategic investor, acquirer, and enterprise-platform conversations.                       |
| Relevance to Runcible     | Enterprise sales, category creation, strategic negotiation, institutional adoption, acquisition readiness          | Directly maps to Runcible’s required path from founder-financed proof to institutional-scale deployment.            |

## Operating Pattern

The founder’s operating history is relevant because Runcible’s primary execution problem is not ordinary application development. The company must introduce a new institutional category: qualification infrastructure for AI-mediated work.

That requires more than technical invention. It requires the ability to:

- explain a new category to sophisticated buyers;
- sell complex products and services into large institutions;
- negotiate with senior executives;

- build teams around unfamiliar methods;
- move from services and prototypes into repeatable infrastructure;
- manage strategic-partner and acquirer conversations;
- translate abstract value into institutional economic value;
- withstand long adoption cycles in complex markets.

The founder’s prior history supports these requirements. Prior companies operated in technology, communications, transformation, digital services, and law-adjacent institutional markets. This background is relevant because Runcible is selling into markets where buyers require executive sponsorship, procurement credibility, risk framing, security review, legal review, and strategic trust.

## Enterprise Relationship History

The company will maintain a detailed enterprise-relationship schedule in the diligence room. The investor memo summarizes only the pattern.

| Relationship Type                       | Evidence to Maintain in Diligence Room   | Investor Relevance  |
|---|--|---|
| Fortune-scale customers                 | Customer names, contracts where available, invoices, proposals, references, case summaries | Demonstrates enterprise sales credibility.                                |
| Technology and communications customers | Customer list, project summaries, executive contacts where permissible                     | Demonstrates proximity to the markets most likely to understand Runcible. |
| Senior executive meetings               | Calendar records, correspondence, deal notes, referenceable participants where appropriate | Supports strategic-negotiation and senior-buyer credibility.              |
| Company exits / sales                   | Transaction summaries, sale documents where available, acquiring parties, deal context     | Supports acquisition-readiness and transaction experience.                |
| Large-scale delivery                    | Project artifacts, staffing plans, delivery summaries, client outcomes                     | Supports ability to execute after financing.                              |
| Prior investor / partner relationships  | Cap tables, SAFE records, prior investor correspondence, advisor references                | Supports diligence and capitalization cleanup.                            |

## Transaction and Acquisition Relevance

Runcible’s likely paths include strategic investment, structured partnership, acquisition, or integration with a foundation-model, cloud, enterprise workflow, or regulated-industry platform company.

The founder’s prior experience matters because these paths require:

1. strategic positioning before ordinary revenue is fully mature;
2. senior-executive access and negotiation;
3. category explanation rather than feature selling;
4. integration logic for acquirers or strategic partners;
5. disciplined treatment of IP, assets, contributors, and capitalization;
6. credible transition from founder-financed proof to institutionally financed scale.

This history does not eliminate execution risk. It changes the nature of the risk. Runcible is not led by a first-time founder trying to learn enterprise sales, strategic negotiation, or company formation while also inventing the product category. The founder has prior exposure to those problems.

## Diligence Materials Available or To Be Assembled

Qualified investors may review supporting material where available and appropriate, including:

- founder operating chronology;
- list of companies founded;
- revenue-scale evidence where available;
- customer and enterprise-relationship summaries;
- prior transaction or exit summaries;
- references from former customers, executives, partners, employees, and investors;
- evidence of senior-executive engagement;
- documentation of Oversing history and investor participation;
- founder contribution, cash investment, and asset-formation records.

Some materials may be summarized rather than disclosed broadly because they involve prior companies, customer confidentiality, personal records, or third-party rights. Detailed review can be handled through the investor portal, diligence process, or controlled reference calls.

## Investor Interpretation

The relevant conclusion is not that prior success guarantees Runcible's success. It does not.

The relevant conclusion is narrower:

Runcible's required execution path — category creation, enterprise adoption, strategic investor engagement, institutional trust, and possible acquisition — fits problems the founder has encountered before.

That reduces founder-market risk and supports the financing thesis that the next constraint is not conceptual discovery, but staffing, infrastructure, integration, protocol production, and customer conversion.

## Appendix B: Chain-of-Title Diligence Package

Before financing, strategic partnership, or acquisition diligence, management is assembling a chain-of-title package covering:

1. NLI-to-Runcible AI license for methodology, books, protocols, training use, software reduction, and commercial products.
2. Oversing assignment, transfer, or license documents into Runcible AI.
3. Founder, contractor, consultant, employee, and contributor IP assignments.
4. Repository inventory for Runcible, Oversing, protocols, training assets, RDL, documentation, and runtime software.
5. Brand, domain, trademark, and mark ownership.
6. Open-source and third-party dependency review.
7. Client-data rights policy for Decidability Records, Truth Corpus entries, training use, audit use, and anonymized or aggregated improvement use.
8. Written separation between retained NLI research assets and Runcible AI commercial reduction assets.

The objective is not merely legal hygiene. The objective is to make the asset stack legible to investors, acquirers, model companies, and enterprise customers.

A clean chain of title converts founder-financed research, platform development, and commercial reduction into investable, licensable, and acquirable institutional AI infrastructure.

## Appendix C: Evidence

This appendix summarizes the evidence supporting Runcible’s current status, demonstrated capabilities, and diligence readiness. The purpose is not to reproduce every artifact inside the memo. The purpose is to identify what exists, what it proves, where it can be reviewed, and what remains to be assembled for formal diligence.

Runcible and Oversing have separate but complementary evidence surfaces. Runcible has demonstrated governance and orchestration behavior through OpenAI Custom GPTs and AWS Lambda-based planning/orchestration. Oversing has been externally tested as an early beta institutional workflow platform. The next stage is to connect, harden, and productize these assets into a unified institutional AI work environment.

### Evidence Status Summary

| Evidence Category                                  | Current Status                                  | What It Supports   |
|--|---|--|
| Runcible imposed on OpenAI Custom GPTs             | Demonstrated                                    | Shows that Runcible governance can be imposed on an existing frontier-model interface.                             |
| AWS Lambda API, planning, and orchestration system | Demonstrated                                    | Shows that Runcible is not merely a prompt pattern, but an executable external control and orchestration layer.    |
| Oversing beta platform                             | Demonstrated / early beta                       | Shows that Oversing supplies an institutional workflow environment into which Runcible is designed to be embedded. |
| Two-company Oversing beta testing                  | Demonstrated, subject to reference availability | Supports early external use and product exposure.  |
| Live demo  | Available through investor portal               | Demonstrates closure-layer behavior, claim decomposition, protocol testing, diagnostics, and record generation.    |
| Product screenshots                                | Available / to be organized                     | Supports investor review of product maturity, workflow surface, and UI state.                                      |
| Technical specifications                           | Available through investor portal               | Supports architecture, integration, runtime, and deployment diligence.   |
| Due diligence article library                      | Available through investor portal               | Supports deeper review of theory, architecture, protocols, implementation logic, and market thesis.                |
| Chain-of-title package                             | Drafted / in process                            | Supports IP ownership, licensing, contributor rights, and asset-control diligence.                                 |
| Financial model and use-of-capital assumptions     | Drafted / to be reconciled                      | Supports financing, burn, runway, staffing, and infrastructure planning.   |

### Demonstrated Product and Runtime Evidence

Runcible has evidence supporting three demonstrated surfaces:

- Custom GPT governance layer**  
Demonstrates that Runcible’s protocol discipline can be imposed on an existing frontier-model interface.
- AWS Lambda API, planning, and orchestration implementation**  
Demonstrates that Runcible exists as an executable orchestration layer, not merely as instructions, prompts, or documentation.

### 3. Oversing early beta platform

Demonstrates the available institutional workflow surface that will be paired with Runcible during product hardening.

These demonstrations support the claim that Runcible has completed founder-financed strategic proof and is now seeking capital for staffing, infrastructure, protocol production, model integration, and customer conversion.

#### Product Evidence to Maintain in Investor Portal

| Artifact                      | Purpose  | Access                          |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Short intro deck              | Rapid orientation to company, thesis, proof stage, and opportunity                     | Investor portal                 |
| Investor memo                 | Main investor-facing argument and financing frame                                      | Investor portal                 |
| Presentation document         | Expanded explanation of product, market, architecture, and strategy                    | Investor portal                 |
| Live demo                     | Demonstrates closure-layer and protocol behavior                                       | Controlled access               |
| Screenshots                   | Shows product surfaces, workflow states, and user experience                           | Investor portal / demo appendix |
| Technical specifications      | Supports technical diligence and integration review                                    | Investor portal                 |
| Runtime architecture diagrams | Shows orchestration, model calls, adjudication, record creation, and truth corpus flow | Investor portal                 |
| Oversing product materials    | Shows institutional workflow surface and platform maturity                             | Investor portal                 |
| Protocol examples             | Shows how vertical domains are converted into executable protocol structures           | Controlled access               |
| Decidability Record examples  | Shows the concrete output artifact of Runcible-governed work                           | Controlled access               |

#### Pilot and Customer Evidence

Runcible and Oversing have separate early evidence: Runcible from governance and orchestration demonstrations; Oversing from beta exposure and company testing. Formal customer and pilot evidence is organized separately from the public memo because customer names, references, screenshots, usage details, and pilot conditions may be confidential.

| Evidence Type                        | Current Treatment  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Negotiating with one Hospital        | Live pilot for improving Provider Patient Care Documents.                                  |
| Oversing beta use with two companies | Summarized in memo; provide detail under controlled diligence access.                      |
| Customer references                  | Provide only with permission and only to qualified investors or strategic partners.        |
| Pilot status                         | Maintain a live pilot-status schedule in the investor portal.                              |
| Pilot commitments                    | Separate signed commitments, active discussions, and target opportunities.                 |
| Demo usage                           | Track investor, partner, and customer demo sessions where useful.                          |
| Customer feedback                    | Preserve notes, testimonials, objections, workflow requirements, and integration requests. |

## Technical Evidence

Technical diligence materials show that Runcible is a system, not a prompt wrapper.

| Evidence Type                        | What It Demonstrates  |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Architecture diagrams                | System components, data flow, model calls, protocol execution, record generation.                           |
| Runtime documentation                | How requests are processed, planned, tested, adjudicated, and recorded.                                     |
| API documentation                    | How external systems, models, tools, and workflows integrate.   |
| Protocol examples                    | How claims, rules, evidence, authorities, and liabilities are encoded.                                      |
| Decidability Record examples         | What the system emits and how outputs become auditable.   |
| Model-provider integration notes     | Current API-mediated approach and path toward deeper model integration.                                     |
| Security and privacy notes           | Data boundaries, pilot constraints, model-provider exposure, and customer-data handling.                    |
| Deployment assumptions               | Cloud, private cloud, local inference, rack-based infrastructure, and customer-controlled deployment paths. |
| Open-source and dependency inventory | Third-party libraries, licenses, obligations, and review status.  |
| Repository inventory                 | Runcible code, Oversing code, protocols, documentation, training materials, and runtime assets.             |

## Evidence Classification

Runcible classifies evidence into four levels.

| Level                  | Meaning                                      | Examples   |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Level 1 — Demonstrated | Exists and can be shown now                  | live demo, screenshots, Custom GPT governance, AWS Lambda orchestration, Oversing beta                 |
| Level 2 — Documented   | Exists in written or architectural form      | technical specifications, protocol documents, runtime diagrams, diligence articles                     |
| Level 3 — In Process   | Drafted or partially assembled               | chain-of-title package, contributor assignments, cap table cleanup, pilot schedules                    |
| Level 4 — Planned      | Depends on financing or customer commitments | production certifications, full SOC 2 readiness, scaled protocol factory, formal regulated deployments |

This distinction prevents overclaiming while still showing progress.

## Investor Interpretation

The evidence package is best read as founder-financed strategic proof plus diligence-ready operating plan.

The demonstrated evidence supports the claim that Runcible can govern model output, orchestrate external control, and operate through an institutional workflow surface. The forward-looking materials support the claim that additional capital is required for staffing, infrastructure, protocol production, deeper model integration, customer pilots, and commercial conversion.

The key diligence question is therefore not whether Runcible is merely an idea. It is whether the demonstrated system can be staffed, hardened, integrated, verticalized, and commercialized fast enough to become the governance and proof-of-actionability layer for institutional AI.

## Appendix D: Technical Appendix - Runcible in the Lineage of Machine Addressability

The world has spent fifty years making structured data computable. But institutional action depends on more than structured data. It depends on claims, evidence, authority, obligations, exceptions, risks, and liability. Foundation models can generate language about these things, but they do not make them institutionally admissible.

Runcible is the missing compilation layer. It converts natural language into typed operational claims, tests those claims against domain protocols, and records the result as a Decidability Record. In the same way SQL made relational data actionable, RDL makes institutional claims actionable.

Runcible can be explained through multiple paradigms because institutional language sits across multiple closure regimes. Philosophical epistemology asks what can be known. Logic asks what follows. Computability asks what can be decided by procedure. Science asks what can be tested. Law asks what can be admitted, warranted, assigned, and acted upon. Runcible reduces those paradigms into one engineering problem: whether a candidate semantic output can be converted into typed claims, tested against constraints, bounded by authority and liability, and preserved as a reviewable institutional record.

This is why Runcible treats foundation models as hypothesis engines rather than authorities. LLMs are powerful because they generate candidate language across high-dimensional semantic association spaces. Their weakness is that they do not, by themselves, produce institutional closure. Runcible uses that weakness as a utility: the model supplies candidate claims; Runcible compiles, types, tests, diagnoses, revises, certifies, escalates, rejects, or declares them undecidable.

Runcible is the next step in the history of machine addressability. Databases made records addressable. Programming languages made procedures addressable. Search made documents addressable. LLMs made semantic association addressable. Runcible makes institutional claims addressable, testable, and certifiable.

Foundation models already operate over high-dimensional semantic relations, but they do so **implicitly**. Runcible makes those relations **explicit, typed, testable, and auditable**.

Runcible is a typed semantic adjudication system. It preserves source testimony, decomposes it into actor-action-object relations and higher-order institutional types, applies domain protocols as constraint systems, and emits certified, failed, repairable, escalated, or undecidable claim states. Its function is analogous to the role relational calculus, schema, SQL, and database constraints played for structured data, but applied to open-world semantic claims rather than closed-world tables.

The progression is:

1. **Counting** made quantity addressable.
2. **Arithmetic** made quantity transformable.
3. **Algebra** made relations between quantities generalizable.
4. **Calculus** made change computable.
5. **Relational databases** made structured records computable.
6. **Programming languages** made formal procedures executable.
7. **LLMs** made high-dimensional semantic association generative.
8. **Runcible** makes high-dimensional semantic claims testable, decidable, and institutionally actionable.

### Runcible in the Lineage of Machine Addressability

Runcible is best understood as the next step in the history of making reality machine-addressable.

Databases made **records** addressable. Programming languages made **procedures** addressable. Search engines made **documents** addressable. Foundation models made **semantic association** addressable. Runcible makes **institutional claims** addressable, testable, and certifiable.

The closest historical analogy is the emergence of the relational database.

Relational databases made structured business records computable by reducing them into tables, tuples, fields, keys, and relations. SQL then provided a language for addressing that structure. But institutions do not act only on records. They act on claims: who did what, to what, under which evidence, rule, authority, obligation, exception, risk, and liability.

Runcible extends the same civilizational movement from structured data to semantic reality.

Relational databases made tabular data computable. Runcible makes institutional meaning computable.

Or more precisely:

Relational databases reduced business records into tables, tuples, keys, and relations so that SQL could address them. Runcible preserves human testimony, decomposes it into typed semantic relations, and uses RDL to address claims, evidence, duties, authorities, actions, reciprocity conditions, and liability boundaries.

- SQL addressed rows.
- RDL addresses claims.

The output is not merely an answer. The output is a decidability state.

---

### From Relational Data to Institutional Claims

The relational database revolution required four elements:

1. A formal calculus.
2. A data structure.
3. A schema.
4. A query language.

Runcible has the same structure, but applies it to semantic and institutional reality rather than tabular records.

#### Relational Database Stack

Relational calculus  
Tables, tuples, fields, keys  
Schema  
SQL  
Database constraints  
Query engine  
Transaction log  
Business intelligence / analytics

#### Runcible Stack

Natural Law / decidability calculus  
Typed claims, actors, actions, objects, evidence, authority, interest, duty, liability  
Runcible ontology  
RDL: Reality Description Language  
Truth, possibility, reciprocity, authority, and liability gates  
Runcible runner / adjudicator  
Decidability Record  
Certified claims, Truth Corpus, and training corpus

Both systems solve the same class of problem at different levels of complexity:

How do we convert messy reality into a representation that machines can address, test, retrieve, combine, and act upon?

- Relational databases solved this problem for structured records.
- Runcible solves it for institutional claims.

---

## Preservation Without Lossy Tabular Reduction

Runcible does not force semantic material into a lossy tabular reduction.

All representation requires some compression. Language compresses. Tokens compress. Embeddings compress. Ontologies compress. Databases compress. The important distinction is not whether any compression occurs, but whether the original evidentiary structure is destroyed by the representation.

Runcible preserves the source testimony as evidence, then constructs an explicit, typed, high-dimensional semantic relation graph over it.

- The source remains auditable.
- The relations become computable.

This is the critical distinction from ordinary databases, ordinary knowledge graphs, and ordinary LLM outputs. Runcible does not merely store information, retrieve information, or summarize information. It preserves testimony, decomposes claims, types their relations, tests those relations, and records the resulting decidability state.

---

## Dimensionality and the Continuation of Computation

The history of formal systems is a history of increasing dimensional addressability.

- Counting made quantity addressable.
- Arithmetic made quantity transformable.
- Algebra made relations between quantities generalizable.
- Calculus made change computable.
- Relational databases made structured records computable.
- Programming languages made formal procedures executable.
- Foundation models made high-dimensional semantic association generative.
- Runcible makes high-dimensional semantic claims testable, decidable, and institutionally actionable.

In this sense, Runcible is not an arbitrary invention outside the existing technological lineage. It is a continuation of the same movement: the progressive increase in the dimensionality of what machines can represent, address, test, and act upon.

The difference is that Runcible applies this movement to the open-world semantic material on which institutions actually depend: claims, rules, duties, permissions, prohibitions, evidence, exceptions, authority, reciprocity, risk, and liability.

## **The Difference Between Foundation Models and Runcible**

Foundation models already operate over high-dimensional semantic relations, but they do so implicitly.

Runcible makes those relations explicit, typed, testable, and auditable.

A foundation model can say:

This appears compliant.

Runcible must ask:

Which actor? Which action? Which object? Which rule? Which evidence? Which authority? Which exception? Which liability? Which uncertainty? Which remaining undecidable condition?

This is the category break.

The difference is not that Runcible is an AI system that “knows more.” The difference is that Runcible converts AI output into adjudicable institutional structure.

Foundation models generate candidate language.

Runcible converts candidate language into operational claims, tests those claims against domain protocols, emits diagnostics, and preserves the result as a Decidability Record.

In ordinary AI, the output is usually a fluent answer.

In Runcible, the output is a tested claim state: certified, failed, repairable, escalated, or undecidable.

---

## **SQL for Tables; RDL for Claims**

The cleanest comparison is this:

SQL asks: Which rows satisfy these predicates?

RDL asks: Which claims satisfy the requirements of testifiability, possibility, reciprocity, legality, authority, and liability closure under this protocol?

That distinction separates Runcible from databases, search engines, RAG systems, workflow automation, prompt engineering, and ordinary AI assistants.

SQL operates over structured tables.

RDL operates over typed semantic claims.

SQL returns records that satisfy a query.

RDL returns claim states that satisfy, fail, or remain undecidable under a protocol.

---

## Ontology as Type System

The Runcible ontology is not merely a vocabulary. It is the type system for institutional reality.

A programming language has types such as string, integer, boolean, array, and object.

Runcible requires institutional and semantic types such as:

- actor
- action
- object
- claim
- evidence
- rule
- authority
- obligation
- permission
- prohibition
- exception
- demonstrated interest
- externality
- reciprocity condition
- liability boundary
- decidability state

The ontology provides the typed vocabulary by which semantic reality becomes addressable.

The grammar defines how those types can be validly combined.

RDL specifies and tests those combinations.

The runner executes the tests.

The Decidability Record records the result.

The Truth Corpus stores certified outputs for reuse, retrieval, correction, and training.

---

## Protocols, RDL, and Serialization

Runcible protocols are not pseudocode.

They are better described as **declarative protocol specifications, RDL protocol definitions, or machine-readable adjudication protocols.**

JSON and YAML are not the language itself. They are serialization formats.

The cleaner technical distinction is:

| Layer                 | Function                                     |
|-----------------------|--|
| • RDL                 | The language / formal grammar                |
| • Runcible ontology   | The type system                              |
| • Protocols           | Declarative adjudication specifications      |
| • JSON / YAML         | Serialization formats                        |
| • Runner              | Execution environment                        |
| • Decidability Record | Audit artifact                               |
| • Truth Corpus        | Certified claim store and training substrate |

This distinction matters because it prevents category confusion. Runcible is not merely a set of prompts, rules, YAML files, or workflow templates. Those are surface forms. The underlying system is a typed semantic adjudication language and runtime.

---

## Technical Description

Runcible is a typed semantic adjudication system.

It preserves source testimony, decomposes that testimony into actor-action-object relations and higher-order institutional types, applies domain protocols as constraint systems, and emits certified, failed, repairable, escalated, or undecidable claim states.

Its function is analogous to the role relational calculus, schema, SQL, and database constraints played for structured data, but applied to open-world semantic claims rather than closed-world tables.

Relational databases made structured records reliable enough for institutional use.

Runcible makes semantic claims reliable enough for institutional use.

---

## Investor Summary

The world has spent fifty years making structured data computable. But institutional action depends on more than structured data. It depends on claims, evidence, authority, obligations, exceptions, risks, and liability.

Foundation models can generate language about these things, but they do not make them institutionally admissible.

Runcible is the missing compilation layer.

It converts natural language into typed operational claims, tests those claims against domain protocols, and records the result as a Decidability Record.

In the same way SQL made relational data actionable, RDL makes institutional claims actionable.

**SQL addressed tables. RDL addresses claims.**

**Relational databases made records computable. Runcible makes institutional meaning computable.**

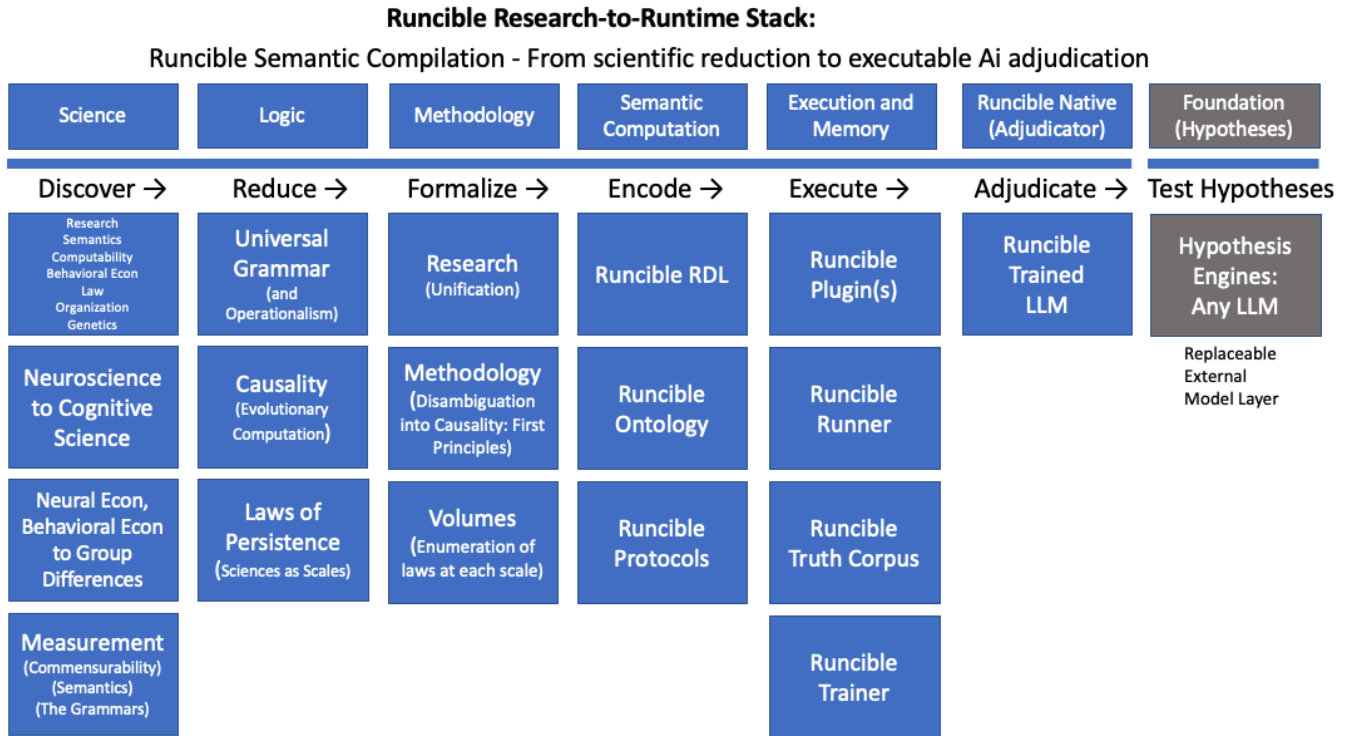
The output is not an answer, but a decidability state.

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# Appendix E: Research-to-Runtime Stack

## Where do Runcible’s language, protocols, and adjudication authority come from?

The first diagram explains the deeper origin of that runtime: the research, methodology, language, ontology, protocols, and training process that make adjudication possible.



**Figure:** The diagram shows the emergence of Runcible as a natural-language compilation stack: research produces first principles; first principles produce methodology; methodology produces RDL, ontology, and protocols; protocols produce executable adjudication; adjudication produces certified claims; certified claims accumulate into a Truth Corpus that can retrieve, audit, and train future adjudicators.

**The Runcible Research-to-Runtime Stack shows how Runcible evolves from a scientific research program into executable institutional AI infrastructure.** The left side of the diagram identifies the source sciences and domains from which the system is derived: semantics, computability, behavioral economics, law, organization, genetics, neuroscience, cognitive science, group differences, and measurement. These domains are not treated as separate bodies of commentary. They are reduced into a common logic of causality, operationalism, universal grammar, evolutionary computation, laws of persistence, and commensurable measurement.

This logic is then converted into methodology: the unification of domains, the disambiguation of claims into causal first principles, and the enumeration of laws at each scale. That methodology becomes computable through Runcible’s semantic layer: **RDL, ontology, and protocols**. These artifacts define the terms, claim structures, evidence dependencies, authority relations, rule constraints, and liability boundaries required to test whether a statement, recommendation, document, or proposed action can be made institutionally actionable.

The execution layer operationalizes that semantic system through plugins, the Runcible Runner, the Truth Corpus, and the Trainer. The Runner executes adjudication workflows. The Truth Corpus preserves certified outputs as institutional memory and future retrieval material. The Trainer converts certified claims and adjudication traces into training material for progressively more capable Runcible-adapted or Runcible-native models.

In this architecture, foundation models are not treated as authorities. They are treated as hypothesis engines. Any commercial or open foundation model can generate candidate language, but Runcible determines whether that language survives the tests of identity, causality, testifiability, reciprocity, possibility, legality, authority, liability, and decidability. The durable asset is therefore not the foundation model itself, but the research-derived adjudication stack, the executable protocols, the certified Truth Corpus, and the accumulating ability to convert model output into warrantable institutional action.

## Runcible as a Natural-Language Compilation Stack

Most AI systems use language models to call tools whose inputs have already been reduced into formal structures. The model writes code, queries a database, invokes an API, or launches a workflow. The actual reliability comes from the tool, because the tool operates over a constrained grammar: code, schemas, typed parameters, file structures, permissions, and execution rules.

Runcible extends this principle to ordinary institutional language. It treats prose as source material. A statement, document, recommendation, argument, or proposed action is reduced into operational prose: actors, actions, objects, properties, evidence, rules, authorities, constraints, consequences, and liabilities. That operational prose is then represented through Runcible's language, ontology, and protocols. The system can then test whether the claim compiles under the relevant institutional grammar.

If the claim compiles, it can be certified, preserved, retrieved, audited, and used for future training. If it does not compile, Runcible identifies the failure: ambiguity, contradiction, missing evidence, operational impossibility, non-reciprocity, legal conflict, authority failure, liability exposure, or remaining undecidability.

In ordinary software, the compiler determines whether code is well-formed enough to execute. In Runcible, the adjudication compiler determines whether language is well-formed enough to become institutional action. Foundation models remain useful as hypothesis engines, but Runcible supplies the language, compiler, runtime, memory, and adjudication discipline that determine which hypotheses survive.

## The Challenge to Understanding Runcible

Runcible is perceived as difficult to conceive because we are accustomed to treating natural language as expression rather than as source material for compilation. But once ordinary prose is reduced into actors, actions, objects, properties, evidence, rules, authorities, consequences, and liabilities, the problem becomes structurally familiar. It becomes a language problem, a type problem, a compiler problem, a runtime problem, and a memory problem.

The novelty is not that Runcible rejects existing computation. The novelty is that it extends the grammar of computation upward into the language of institutional action.

### Slide Version

#### **Runcible moves the compiler boundary from code to claims.**

Current AI systems ask models to write code or call tools because those tools already operate over formal grammars. Runcible formalizes the language of institutional action itself. It reduces ordinary prose into operational prose, typed claims, evidence dependencies, authorities, rules, consequences, and liabilities, then tests whether the result compiles under protocol. The output is not merely

generated language; it is an adjudicated determination: certified, rejected, revised, escalated, or undecidable.

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## Appendix F: Runcible Runtime Architecture

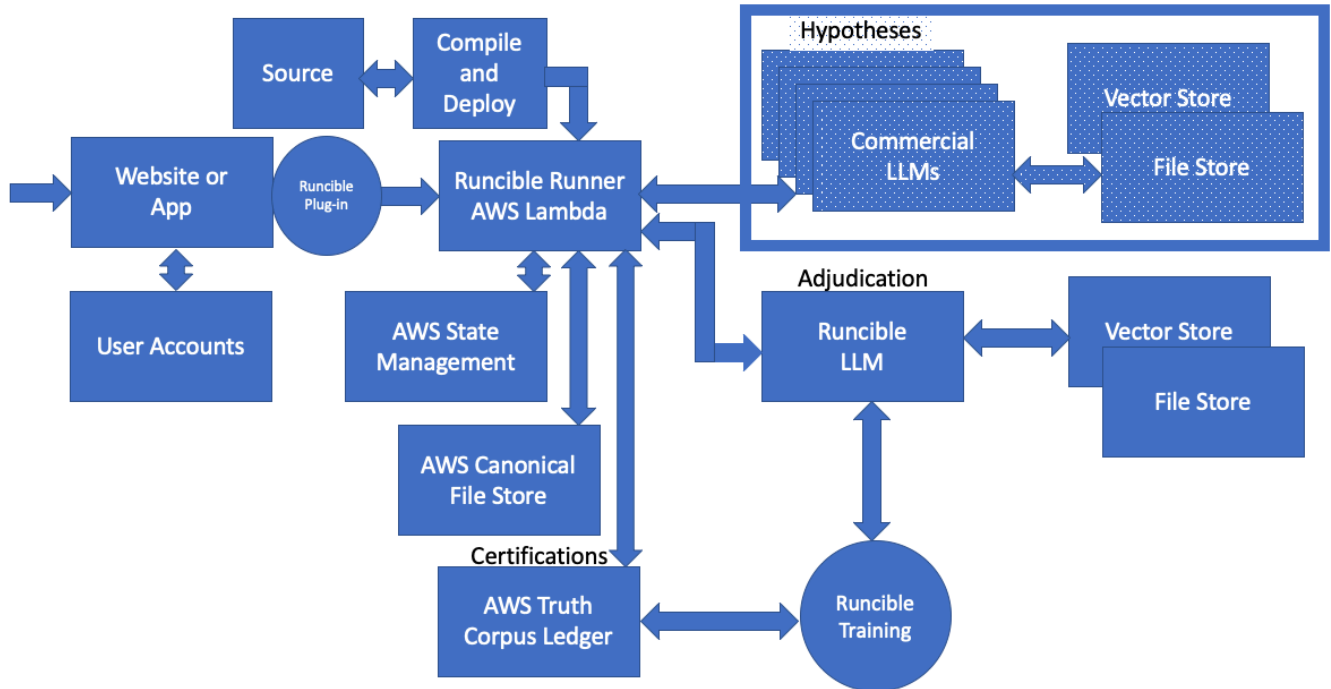
### How does Runcible run?

The second diagram shows the runtime architecture: how Runcible processes a user request, generates hypotheses, adjudicates them, certifies outputs, and feeds the Truth Corpus.

### Runcible Runtime Architecture

**Subtitle:** From user request to hypothesis generation, adjudication, certification, ledgering, and training.

Runcible separates hypothesis generation from adjudication, then records certified results in an auditable truth corpus that improves future adjudication.



**Figure: Runcible Runtime Architecture.** User requests enter through a website or application and are packaged by the Runcible plugin into governed workflows. The Runcible Runner orchestrates state, files, retrieval, model calls, adjudication, and certification. Commercial LLMs generate hypotheses; the Runcible Adjudicator tests those hypotheses against RDL, ontology, protocols, evidence, authority, and liability constraints. Certified outputs are written to the Truth Corpus Ledger, where they become auditable institutional memory and future training material.

**Foundation models generate candidate language; Runcible determines whether that language can become institutional action.**

**The Runcible Runtime Architecture separates hypothesis generation from adjudication.** A user submits a question, document, claim, recommendation, or proposed action through a website or application. The Runcible plugin packages that input into a governed workflow and sends it to the Runcible Runner. The Runner manages workflow state, user context, source files, retrieval, model calls, adjudication steps, and output certification.

Commercial or open foundation models may be used to generate hypotheses: candidate summaries, classifications, interpretations, arguments, recommendations, or possible actions. These models are useful because they generate

semantic abundance, but their outputs are not treated as institutionally authoritative. They are treated as candidate claims requiring adjudication.

The Runcible Adjudicator tests those candidate claims against Runcible's ontology, RDL, protocols, evidence requirements, authority constraints, and liability boundaries. It determines whether the output is coherent, testifiable, operationally possible, reciprocal, lawful, authorized, certifiable, or undecidable. When the claim fails, the system can emit diagnostics identifying the failure: ambiguity, contradiction, missing evidence, unsupported authority, legal conflict, liability exposure, or insufficient closure.

Certified results are written to the Truth Corpus Ledger. The ledger preserves the adjudicated claim, evidence references, protocol path, decision status, and Decidability Record. This creates institutional memory, auditability, retrieval value, and training material. Over time, the system improves not by trusting model fluency, but by accumulating certified outputs and adjudication traces that train progressively more capable Runcible-adapted or Runcible-native adjudicators.

**Slide Version:**

**Runcible uses foundation models for hypothesis generation, not authority.** The Runcible Runner orchestrates the workflow, external LLMs generate candidate answers, and the Runcible Adjudicator tests those candidates against protocols, evidence, authority, and liability constraints. Surviving outputs are certified into the Truth Corpus Ledger, creating an auditable institutional memory and a compounding training asset.

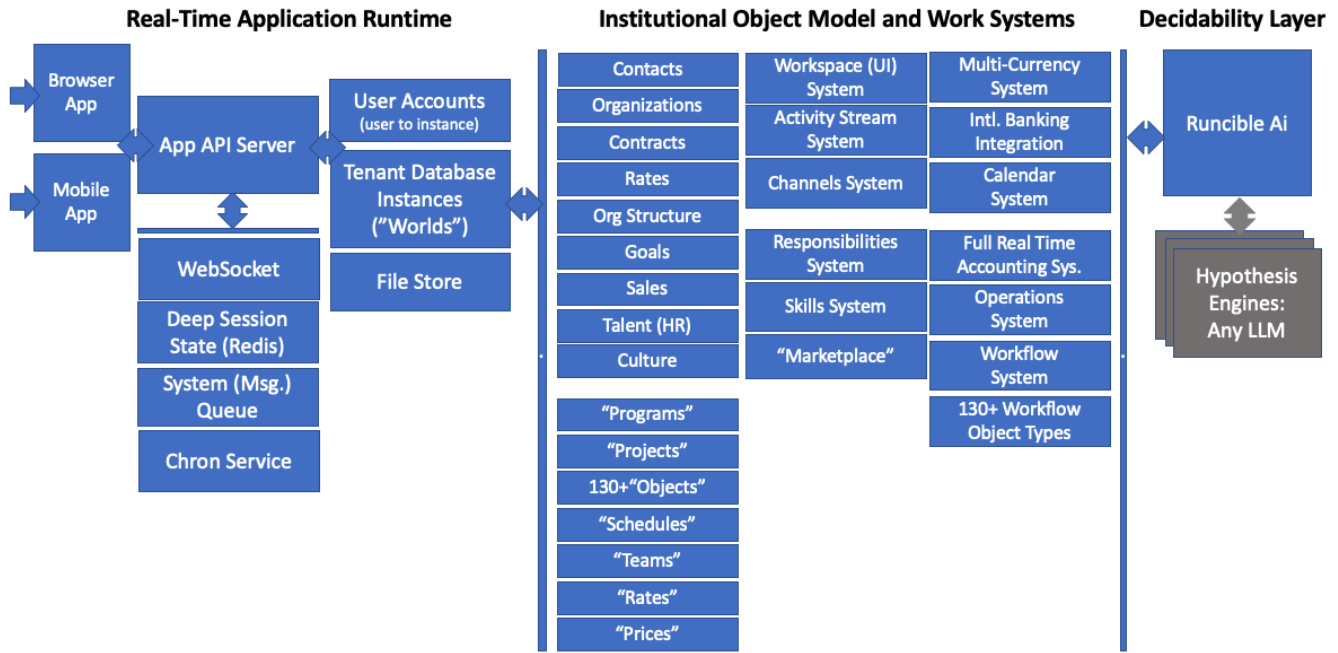
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## Appendix G: Oversing Application Platform

Oversing is the institutional operating platform for Runcible. It turns organizations into typed, real-time, workflow-governed systems of roles, responsibilities, objects, accounts, schedules, permissions, and records, so that AI can participate in institutional work under governance rather than merely assist individuals through chat.

### Oversing: Universal Application Platform for Governed Institutional Work



### Investor Take:

Oversing is Runcible's universal application platform for institutional AI.

Foundation models can generate language. Runcible can determine whether that language can be admitted into institutional action. Oversing provides the institutional work surface in which that action is assigned, constrained, executed, reviewed, and recorded.

The platform combines real-time collaboration, workflow, project management, scheduling, accounting, contracts, roles, responsibilities, permissions, skills, teams, goals, operations, and organizational structure into one application environment. This matters because institutional AI cannot be deployed as unbounded chat. It must operate inside roles, workflows, evidence requirements, authority boundaries, audit trails, and liability chains.

Oversing supplies that environment.

In the Runcible stack, RDL defines the domain, Runcible OS enforces closure, and Oversing delivers governed workflows as applications rather than prompts. The result is not merely AI-assisted work, but governed AI participation inside institutionally defined roles.

Most AI tools are still assistants. They help a person write, summarize, search, or decide.

Oversing is different. It is built for the organization itself.

An organization is not just a collection of people and documents. It is a system of roles, responsibilities, accounts, contracts, schedules, approvals, permissions, workflows, budgets, skills, teams, customers, and records. Oversing turns those parts of the organization into software objects that can be seen, managed, measured, and governed.

That gives Runcible the context it needs. Runcible can test whether an AI-generated answer, recommendation, or action is admissible. Oversing can place that admissible action into the organization: who requested it, what object it concerns, what evidence supports it, who is responsible, what workflow state it belongs to, what approval is required, what record must be preserved, and what happens next.

So, the distinction is simple:

**Assistants help individuals perform tasks.**

**Runcible governs institutional roles.**

**Oversing provides the institutional work surface where those roles operate.**

### **Technical Take: Oversing as the institutional operating platform**

Oversing is the universal application platform for governed institutional work.

If Runcible is the semantic compiler that determines whether natural-language work can become admissible institutional action, Oversing is the institutional operating environment in which that work is assigned, performed, reviewed, recorded, and acted upon.

This distinction matters because institutions do not operate through prompts. They operate through roles, responsibilities, authorities, documents, contracts, schedules, budgets, accounts, approvals, exceptions, evidence, and records. Ordinary AI assistants help individuals produce language. Oversing allows an institution to place that language inside a governed workflow, attach it to institutional objects, constrain it by permissions and authority, relate it to accounts and schedules, and preserve the resulting action as institutional memory.

The diagram separates Oversing into two large domains.

On the left is the **platform runtime**: browser and mobile applications, an API server, WebSocket messaging, deep session state, queues, scheduled services, user accounts, tenant database instances, and file storage. This runtime allows Oversing to function as a real-time, multi-user application platform rather than a collection of disconnected tools.

On the right is the **institutional domain model**: the objects and systems required to describe and operate an organization. Contacts, organizations, contracts, rates, org structure, goals, sales, talent, culture, programs, projects, schedules, teams, prices, workspaces, channels, responsibilities, skills, accounting, banking, operations, workflow, and more than 130 workflow object types are not merely “features.” They are the typed vocabulary of institutional action.

The consequence is that Oversing gives Runcible something ordinary AI products lack: a governed institutional surface.

A Runcible-governed AI role does not merely answer a question. It participates inside a bounded institutional context. It can be assigned to a workflow, given evidence, constrained by permissions, tested against protocols, routed through responsibility queues, escalated to decision-makers, connected to contracts or accounts, and recorded for review. That is the difference between AI as a personal assistant and AI as a governed participant in institutional work.

Runcible provides the governance infrastructure that defines, tests, bounds, and records AI participation. Oversing provides the workbench where those governed roles are assigned, supervised, reviewed, and converted into records.

The Decidability Record then proves what occurred: the role, scope, evidence, rules, determinations, unresolved issues, escalation requirements, warrantability state, and remaining liability.

In this sense, Oversing is not an add-on to Runcible. It is the application layer that makes Runcible operational at enterprise and government scale.

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